

MANUAL HEBREW GRAMMAR  
FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

BY J. S. S. S. S.

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A. Ad. Ramseyer  
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MANUAL HEBREW GRAMMAR

**HISTORIAN'S OFFICE**  
**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**  
**47 E. South Temple St.**  
**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A

# MANUAL HEBREW GRAMMAR

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BY J. SEIXAS.

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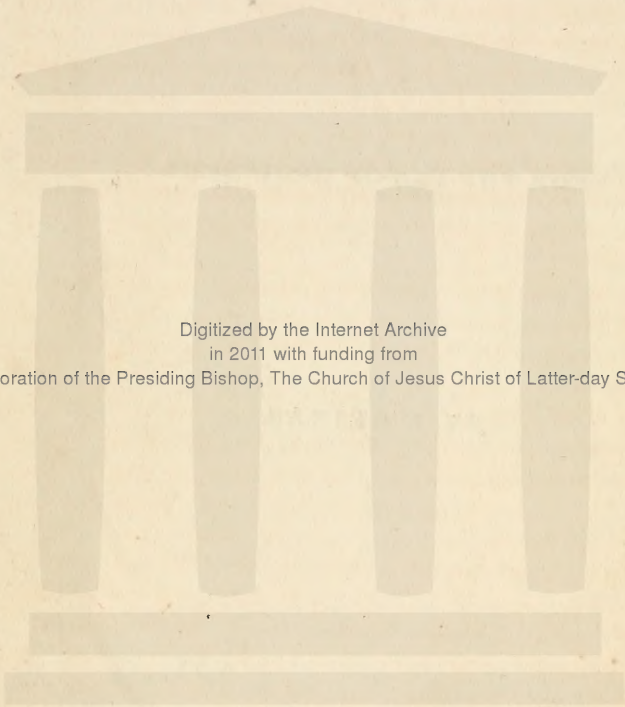
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## PREFACE.

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THE following pages are intended for those only who have read or may hereafter read Hebrew with the author. The lessons and rules, though comparatively few and brief, are, I know, sufficient to give an easy and rapid insight into the general formation of the language. Some years' experience in teaching, and the favorable opinions of those whom I have had the pleasure of teaching, convince me that with proper attention to the following rules *under my instruction*, (or the *instruction of any of my pupils*), any one desirous to become acquainted with this language may be enabled in a short time and with little trouble, to read with much pleasure and satisfaction; and to use advantageously a larger work on Hebrew Grammar.\*

As trifling as these lessons may appear to many, they have cost me several years' labor in collecting and arranging them. From a careful and frequent reading of the Bible with Professor Stuart's Heb. Grammar (2d edition) before me, I have obtained what these sheets contain. I have adopted some of the forms and technical expressions used by Prof. S., but not without advertising him of my intention. The Tabular View of the Conjugations which accompanies this, has been made out from the Paradigms in the 4th edition of the above-named Grammar. These Paradigms are the *fullest* and *best* that have come under my observation.

Those who read this work will doubtless wonder at, or find fault with, the singular arrangements of the rules; but although I do not follow the order of philosophy, yet I follow, as it seems to me, the order of nature; or perhaps I should say, the order which I prefer for my pupils. Besides, the several hundreds whom I have instructed, and some conversant with Hebrew whom I have not instructed, have expressed their entire approbation of the plan which I pursue.

It has been often asked, whether my lessons are calculated to impart any good knowledge of Hebrew without an instructor. My answer to this is, that I am not aware that any individual has made the trial; and candour demands that I should state, that it is doubtful whether any one

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
\* The best Grammar ever published in English is that of Professor Stuart, published at Andover, which has gone through four editions.

can obtain any satisfactory knowledge from these pages without some one to explain them.

As this Manual then is made for my pupils alone, I hope no one will condemn it, without witnessing an application of its rules to those whom I may instruct. Indeed, I did not intend to affix to it a Title, Preface, or Index, that it might not appear to be what in reality it is not,—a regular Grammar; but have consented to add them at the suggestion of many of my respected and dear friends; some of whom “desire to instruct those of their acquaintance who may not have an opportunity of reading with the author.” And, finally, I hope the time required in accomplishing this little work, has not been spent in vain. No other motive than that of benefiting others and promoting the best of all studies—the study of the Bible, has induced me to undertake it.

J. SEIXAS.

MAY, 1833.

 The time required in a course of Hebrew instruction as given by me, is six weeks, one lesson of about an hour being given each day.

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\* I have in Manuscript, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic Manuals, which I hope to have printed when there is a sufficient demand for them.

# HEBREW ALPHABET.

1 א (*auleph*) not sounded ; if it have a vowel, sound the vowel.

2 ב *baith*

3 ג *gee'mel*

4 ד *dau'leth*

5 ה *ha*

6 ו *vauv*

7 ז *za'yin*

8 ח *kheth*

9 ט *tait*

*Finals.*

†

10 י *yod*

20 כ *kaf*

30 ל *lau'med*

ם

40 מ *maim*

ן

50 נ *noon*

60 ס *sau'mekh*

70 ע *gna'yin*

80 פ *pa*

ף

פ *fa*

צ

90 צ *tsau'da*

100 ק *kofe*

200 ר *raish*

ש *seen*

300 ש *sheen*

400 ת *tauv*

## VOWELS.

### Long.

א Kau'mets au in *cause*.

א Tsa'ree a " *ale*.

א or א Kho'lem o " *bone*.

א Shoo'rek oo " *boot*.

א Khee'rek ee " *meet*.

### Short.

א Pat'takh a in *father*.

א Seghol e " *met*.\*

א Kau'mets short o " *note*.

א Kibboots u " *full*.

א Khee'rek short i " *bit*.

*Composite (compound) Shevau.*

By means of these two dots (:), called *simple Shevau*, three *composite Shevaus* are made, viz.

א Shevau Pattakh, א a in *hat*.

א " Seghol e " *met*.

א " Kau'mets o " *not*.

NOTE. Shevau, when sounded, is a very short e ; as אַנִּי *pena*, or *p'na*. See § 7.

\* Seghol is sounded like a in *ale*,

1. When it stands in a *simple* (unmixed) syllable ; as אֶסֶף *ka-seph* ;

2. Before the quiescents א ה י ; as אֶמֶן *mik-na*, אֶבֶן, אֶרֶץ, אֶל.

3. Before a guttural in which there is an *implied Dagesh* ; as אֶחָד (for אֶחָדִּים), אֶחָדִּים (for אֶחָדִּים). The gutturals and the letter ר (with a very few exceptions) do not receive a Dagesh. See § 4.

† א stands for 500, ב 600, ג 700, ד 800, ה 900. ו 1000, ז 2000, etc. § 57.5.

‡ or Khau-teph Pattakh, Khau-teph Seghol, etc.



§2. A *horizontal* stroke between words is called *Maccaph*, which serves to connect them; as אֶשֶׁר-בּוֹ, עַץ-פָּרִי.

NOTE 1. When this occurs between a *Kaumets* and *Shevau*, it shows that the *Kaumets* is *long*; as  $\pi_{\tau}^{\tau} \pi_{\tau}^{\tau}$  (au khe lau) *she ate*, but  $\pi_{\tau}^{\tau} \pi_{\tau}^{\tau}$  (okh-lau) *food*.\*

§ 4. ה ה ו are called *Gutturals*; these, with the letter ר, do not admit dagesh, but the vowel which precedes them is *usually* lengthened as a compensation for dagesh; as בִּרְךָ for בֶּרְךָ, מַעַל for מֵעַל, אֶחָדָא for אֶחָדָה, הָאֶרֶץ for הָאֶרֶץ. The gutturals *commonly* take a *composite* Shevau when other letters would take a *simple* one; as (פְּתֻחָתָם), עִבְרֵתָם, אִכְלָתָם.†

I. When a Shevau (expressed or implied) or Maccaph follows it without an accent intervening; as אֶבְיָהּ *a-khol-khau*, אֶבְיָהּ, אֶבְיָהּ *a-khol*, יִשְׁעִי, וְיָקֵם, וְהָמָח, וְשִׁבְי, כֹּל־, זֶכֶר־, etc.†

EXCEPTIONS. —  $\text{מִזֶּה}$ ,  $\text{מִזֶּה־לְּמִזֶּה}$ ,  $\text{מִזֶּה־לְּמִזֶּה}$ ,  $\text{מִזֶּה־לְּמִזֶּה}$ ,  $\text{מִזֶּה־לְּמִזֶּה}$ , and a few others; i. e. the Kaumets is *long* in these examples.

\* Metheg is a *Euphonic* accent ; Silluk is both a *pause* and *tonic* accent. All the other marks above and below words are *tonic* accents. See § 41.

‡ A silent Shevau is understood (implied) under the last letter of every word, provided such letter have no vowel under it, and is not a quiescent. See § 6.

Observe. This mark (˘) is placed over words in this grammar to show the *accented* syllable; words without it (or some other mark), are accented on the *last* syllable.

בִּיהוּה, בִּיהוּה, בִּיהוּה (בִּיהוּה), עָלִיו, אָבִיו, אָלִיו, בִּין. See § 61. 3. § 63). Of course no quiescent can have a vowel.

NOTE. In such forms as אָלִי (*a-lay, a-lyc*), אָלִי (*a-layy, a-loiy*), כָּסִי (*kau-sooy*), גֹּי (*goy*), נָשִׁי (*ne suy*), י is sounded; and in such forms as קוֹי, יְהוּה (*ko-va*), מִצֹּת, עֵז, עֵז, מִצֹּת (*mits-voth*), לָוָה, צָוָה (*tsivvau*), ו is sounded. יֹ or יוֹ at the end is read *auv*.

### OF SHEVAU (ְ), (Simple).

§ 7. Shevau simple is of two kinds; viz. *silent* and *pronounced*.

Shevau is *silent*,

1. When it follows the vowels ְ, ִ, ֵ, ֶ, ֻ (short), and ֹ without י following), unless there be a Dagesh in the letter over Shevau; as יַב־דַּל *yab-dal*, תַּד־שָׁא *tad-sha*, יַר *yar*, יֶקֶר־אֵ *yik-rau*, מֶמֶשׁ־לֵת *mem-sha-let*, מִקְוָה *mik-va*, בִּרְקִיעַ *bir-kee-ang*, שֻׁלְחָן *shul-khan*, עֲבֹדָה *gnob-dauh*, אֶחָל־כָּהֵן *a-khol-khau*, שֹׁמֶר־אֶחָל־כֶּהֱם *shom-rauh, a-khol-khem*.\*

Such forms as הַשְׂלִישִׁי, וְהָיָה, מִפְּרִי, etc. are with vocal Shevau, on account of the dagesh. הַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, וְהַיָּהוּ, are with *vocal* Shevau because a dagesh is implied in י and מ. See § 23. Note 1. § 59. Note 1.

2. At the *end*, or when it is the *last point* of a word; as יַר *yar*, יַפֿתַּ *yaft*, וַיַּשְׁתַּ *va-yasht*, אֵת *at*, אוֹתִי *aut*, תֹּךְ, בָּרֶךְ, וַיִּשָּׁק, וַיִּשָּׁק, וַיִּבָּרֶךְ *va-yabk*.

3. After a long vowel which has a pause or tonic accent on it; as אוֹ-כָהֵן־טָו *au-khaul-tau*, אֶנְכָּה־נוּ *a-naukh-noo*, קִטְנִיתִי, תְּבַרְכֶּנָּה, שְׁנוֹא, הִלָּאָה. See § 41.

4. In the *middle* of a word if another one follow it; as יִשְׁמְעוּ *yish-me-gnoo*, יִתְפָּרוּ *yit-pe-roo*, מֶכָּה־שְׁבוֹת *makh-she-both*.

### PRONOUNCED SHEVAU.

5. In all other cases Shevau is *vocal* (pronounced); as יִשְׁוֹפֶךְ, וְבָנִי, יִצְאִי, יִאמְרוּ, פָּרִי, לָחִי, וְאֵם, יִרְאֵו, תִּירְאֵו, וְלָכֹו, הִיחָה, אִמְרוּ, יִשְׁמְעוּ (the *second* is vocal, see 4 above), גְּבֻלָּה (because it stands for גְּבוּלָה), יִרְאֵו (defectively written for יִרְאֵו), הִרְרִי, הִרְרִי, הִלָּלִי, בִּרְבֶּךָ, הִלָּלִי, (יִרְאֵו), (יִרְאֵו). In these last examples, Shevau is sounded, in order that both letters may be heard in reading.

### OF THE LETTERS בִּגְד־כֶּפֶת (Beghadh kephath).

§ 8. These six letters *generally* take a Dagesh when they begin a clause or sentence, or follow a silent Shevau either expressed or implied;

\* Some of the *short* vowels become *long* when they stand before a guttural in which a dagesh is implied; as גָּחַם for גָּחַם = גָּחַם; בָּהֵל for בָּהֵל = בָּהֵל; רָחַץ for רָחַץ = רָחַץ; אָחִיו for אָחִיו = אָחִיו.

thus, בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא, where the first ב begins a sentence, and the second ב follows a shevau implied under ה; וַיְבָרֶךְ, עַל-פְּנֵי, with silent shevau under ל and ב. Some sound these letters, *bh, gh, dh, kh, ph, th*, i. e. when they are *without* Dagesh. This Dagesh is called *Dagesh lene*. See § 56.

## DIVISION OF THE ALPHABET.

§ 9. The Hebrew Alphabet is divided into *Radicals* and *Serviles*. אֵיתָן מִשֶּׁה וְכֵלֵב are called *serviles*, because they are used for many purposes in the language. The rest of the letters are called *radicals*, because they form the roots of words.

A radical can never become a servile, but a servile may become a radical when found in the *Root*. Seven of the above serviles are called *Prefixes*, because they are often *prefixed* to words; they follow, with their respective significations.

מִ\* signifies *From, on account of, out of, by means of, in comparison of, of, at, to.* (מִ is a contraction of מִן). See § 60. § 71.

שׁ “ *Who, which, because, that.* (contraction of אֲשֶׁר). § 64. § 68.

ה “ *The, this, that, who, which, O.*

ו “ *And, but, yet, then, that, or, nor, now, so.*

כ “ *As, like, according to, when, in, through.*

ל† “ *To, as to, for, of, from, near, at, upon, by, through, in.*

ב “ *In, with, by, over, among, when, throughout, for, through, against, on, to, under.*

NOTE. The Article (ה) is frequently supplied after some of the above Prefixes; as בְּרֵאשִׁית *in the beginning*; וְיָרוּחַ *and the life giving power*,

\* When א ה ו follows this prefix, it (מ) usually takes .. (Tsaree) under it; as מֵעַל *from above* מֵאָדָם *from man*, מִחֲרֵב, מִחַיֵּה. See § 60.

† Contraction of לָאֵל *to, unto, against, etc.* See § 71.



*spirit*; בַּיּוֹם *in the day*, for בְּהַיּוֹם; בְּאֶרֶץ *in the land or earth*, for בְּהָאֶרֶץ; בְּעֶנָן *in the cloud*, for בְּהֶעֱנָן; כְּפֶתַח *according to the time*, for כְּפִתְחָה; מִקְדָּם *to the east*, מִהָר *from the mountain*. See § 59—§ 64 inclusive.

The syllables מוּ, גִּי, פִּי, are sometimes joined to the prefixes for euphony; as בְּמוֹ *in*, בְּמוֹ *like, as*, בְּפִי *according to, like*, לְפִי *to, by*, אֲתִי *as, like*, מִגִּי *from*.

## OF NOUNS.

§ 10. Nouns are generally derived from verbs\* in three ways, viz.

1. *By changing their vowels*;\* as דָּשָׁא *grass*, from דָּשָׁה *it flourished, became green*; עֵשֶׁב *herb*, from עָשַׁב; עֶרֶב *evening*, from עָרַב; זֶרַע *seed*, from זָרַע; חַיָּה *life, a beast*, from חָיָה; בֹּקֶר *morning*, from בָּקַר; דָּבָר *a word, thing*, from דִּבֶּר, etc.;

2. *By dropping one of the radical (root) letters*;\* as גֶּן *an enclosure, a garden*, from גָּנַן *he enclosed*; חֹק *a law* from חָקַק;

3. *By adding (to a perfect or imperfect verb,) one or more of the following serviles* הֶאֱמַנְתִּירוּ, (technically called) *Heemantive*.

The Heemantive letters are commonly added thus:

ה, נ or י *at the end,*

א or מ “ *beginning,*

ת “ “ *or end,*

י or ו *is inserted.*

NOTE 1. A perfect verb consists of three letters. אֶחָד, *one*, of two or one.

NOTE 2. Some nouns are pointed like וְ, *repeated*. שָׁנָה *from שָׁנָה he repeated.*

\* The root of all words is generally a tri-literal root. The Indicative; it commonly contains three letters, the first, and (–) under the second radical; 10. 3. *Examples etc.* Also § 15. \* note.

† When a root ends in ה or א it is pointed with a vowel, *he made.*

### Examples of Heemantive Nouns.

|           |               |  |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| בְּהֵמָה  | cattle        | from בָּהֶם.                           |
| חַיָּה    | life, a beast | “ חָיָה (חַיָּה) he lived, was strong. |
| פֶּרִי    | fruit         | “ פָּרָה it was fruitful.              |
| עָנִי     | affliction    | “ עָנָה he afflicted.                  |
| מְקוֹה    | a collection  | “ קָוָה he collected. § 15. * note.    |
| מִשְׁלָה  | a rule        | “ מָשַׁל he ruled.                     |
| מָסַע     | a journey     | “ נָסַע he journeyed.                  |
| חַטָּאת   | sin           | “ חָטָא he sinned.                     |
| תּוֹלָדָה | a generation  | “ יָלַד he begot, was born.            |
| רָקִיעַ   | an expanse    | “ רָקַע he spread out.                 |
| שָׁלוֹם   | tranquillity  | “ שָׁלַם he lived in peace.            |

(a). Some nouns are *primitive*; as סוּס *a horse*, אָב *a father*, אֹהֶל *a tent*, יוֹם *a day*, בְּרֹזֶל *iron*, בְּרָמֶל *a field*. Compound nouns occur; as צֶלֶם מוֹת *the shade of death*, *death's-shade*, from צֶל and מוֹת; בְּלֹא יָעַל *without profit*, *destruction*, from בְּלֹא and יָעַל; מְאֻשְׁלָה *darkness of Jehovah* i. e. *thick darkness*, יָהּ = יָה, Jer. 2: 31; שֵׁלֶה בְּתוֹכָהּ *flame of Jehovah* i. e. *lightning*, Cant. 8: 6. See § 25. 4.

### GENDER AND NUMBER OF NOUNS.

§ 11. The following *terminations* exhibit the Gender and Number of nouns.

#### EXAMPLES.

|                    |                        |                                       |  |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| חַיָּה, יוֹת, יוֹת | sing. fem.             | חַיָּה, בְּרֹאשִׁית, דְּמוּת, אִשָּׁה | <i>a beast</i> .                                 |
| יוֹת, יוֹת         | plur. fem.             | מְאוֹרוֹת                             | <i>lights</i> .                                  |
| חַיָּה, חַיָּה     | sing. construct.       | חַיָּה                                | <i>beast of—</i> .                               |
| יָם, יָם           | plur. masc.            | יָמִים                                | <i>seas</i> , תַּזְמִינִים <i>sea-monsters</i> . |
| יָם, יָם           | plur. masc. construct. | פְּנֵי                                | <i>faces of—</i> , בָּנִי <i>sons of—</i> .      |
| עֵינַי, עֵינַי     | dual.                  | עֵינַי                                | <i>two eyes</i> , שְׁנֵהֶם <i>two years</i> .    |

#### Exceptions.

1. There are some words which have the termination of plural nouns in construction, which are rendered differently; as יוֹרְדֵי בּוֹר *those who go down to*, חוֹסְיָהּ *the trusters in him*, i. e. *those who put their trust in*, יוֹרְדֵי *those who rise early in the morning*; יוֹרְדֵי *after*, אַחֲרֵי־כֵן *afterwards*; לְפָנֵי *before*; see § 17. 6. † note, חָפִי.

Primitive is implied; as Ps. 16: 3 אֲדִירִי *mighty* applies to the sing. and plur. of both

3. The fem. construct often ends in ה־; as מִקְנֶה *the collection of—*, עֵלָה, רֵעָה, etc; the absolute form is ה־.

4. A few duals and plurals end in י־; as חַלְזֹנֵי *windows*, יָדֵי *hands*, etc.

NOTE. מְנִי (Ps. 45: 9) probably stands for מְנִים *stringed* (musical) *instruments*, from מָנָה.

5. The Plural of בַּיִת (*a house*), is בָּתִּים. See 10. below.

6. Some masc. nouns take a fem. termination, and *vice versa*; as אֲבוֹת *fathers*, נָשִׁים *women*.

7. Some nouns have both forms of the plural; as יָמִים and יָמֹת (*from יוֹם*) *days*, שָׁנִים and שָׁנוֹת (*from שָׁנָה*) *years*.

8. The dual forms שָׁמַיִם *heavens*, and מַיִם *waters*, are plurals.

9. Nouns fem. ending in יָהּ or יָה, form their plurals by יוֹת; as עֲבָרִיּוֹת from עֲבָרִיָה, מַלְכִּיּוֹת from מַלְכִּיָה.

10. The following nouns, in their derivative forms, are *anomalous*: אָב (*a father*), אָח (*a brother*), אָחוֹת (*a sister*), רֹאשׁ (*head*), מַיִם (*water*), יוֹם (*a day*), עִיר (*a city*), בַּיִת (*a house*), פֶּה (*a mouth*), בֶּן (*a son*), בַּת (*a daughter*), כֶּלִי (*a vessel, jewel*), חָם (*a father-in-law*), אָחִיר (*one, first*), אִישׁ (*a man*), אִשָּׁה (*a woman*), אֲמָה (*a bond-woman*). See § 14. Note 3. small type.

11. The Fem. Sing. sometimes ends in נָ-; the Dual and Plur. in יָן, יָן, יָן; these are *Chaldaic* forms.

NOTE 1. In a very few cases אִשָּׁה (*woman, wife*), is Absolute.

NOTE 2. Forms like רֵעָה are rare in the construct state.

NOTE 3. Paragogic letters are occasionally attached to nouns; as חַיָּתוֹ *a beast*, מַעְיָנוֹ *a fountain*, יְשׁוּעָתָה *deliverance, help*. See § 14. Note.

### Exceptions to Gender.

§ 12. Names of females, proper names of places, cities, towns, countries, winds, and objects double by nature or custom, are *feminine* though of a *masculine* termination; as רַחֵל *Rachel*, אִמָּה *a mother*, מִצְרַיִם *Egypt*, צִיּוֹן *Zion*, רוּחַ *the wind, spirit*, עֵינַיִם *the eye*, רַגְלַיִם *the foot*, יָד *a hand*, אָזְנוֹ *the ear*, נַעֲלָיִם *a pair of shoes*, אַזְבָּיִם *a pair of scales*.\*

### OF ה־ LOCAL.

§ 13. This is a ה־ suffixed to a noun of place, and signifies *to, or towards*; as אֶרֶץ *towards the land, earth*, אֹהֶל *to the tent*, מִצְרַיִם *towards Egypt*, הָהָרָה and הַהָרָה *to the mountain*, הַצָּפוֹן *to the south*, מַרְהָה *to Marah*, (from מָרָה, ה־ changed into ת), צִיּוֹן *to Zion*, הַשָּׁמַיִם *towards the heavens*.

\* צֶהְרָיִם (*mid-day*), and a few others, have the form of the Dual. The reason of this is very uncertain.



## DERIVATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 14. These are *parts* of the primitive pronouns (§ 67.) (as י from אֲנִי, נו from אֲנֶחָנּוּ, etc., ת in the 2d persons Sing. and Plur. being changed into כ or כָּ,) which are joined to the end of nouns and supply the places of pronouns *possessive*. They are called *Suffixes* or *Postfixes*, and are *Inseparable* pronouns.

## Examples.

|                  |      |        |             |
|------------------|------|--------|-------------|
|                  |      | סֵפֶר  | a book      |
|                  |      | * יִּי | my “        |
| ךָ               | כָּה | ךָ     | thy masc.   |
| כִּי             |      | ךָ     | thy fem.    |
| (נו ה)           | הוּ  | וּ     | his (its).  |
| הָ               | הָ   | הָ     | her (its).  |
|                  |      | נֵנוּ  | our.        |
|                  |      | כֶּם   | your masc.  |
|                  |      | כֶּן   | your fem.   |
| (Once) (Poetic.) | הֵם  | דָּם   | their masc. |
| (מו) (מו)        |      | הֵנָּה | their fem.  |

NOTE. וּ and יִּי are sometimes *paragogic*; as תִּירָתוֹ a *beast*, מַעְיָנוֹ a *fountain*, גְּלוֹרִיָּהּ glorious, הַמְשַׁפֵּלִי who bringeth down, יוֹשְׁבֵי יְרוּשָׁלַיִם inhabiting.

NOTE 1. When the above suffixes are appended to dual and plural nouns (masc.), the ם of יָם and יָם is omitted; as יָדַיְךָ hands, יָדֶיךָ (not יָדֶיךָ) thy hands; סְפָרַיְךָ books, סְפָרָיו (not סְפָרֵימוֹ) his books; the י however, between the noun and suffix, will distinguish the plural noun; as בְּנֵיהֶם their children; from בֶּן a child.

NOTE 2. When suffixes are added to nouns (fem.) ending in הָ, the הָ is changed into ת; as אִשָּׁה a woman, wife, אִשְׁתִּי (not אִשְׁהִי) my wife, אִשְׁתְּךָ thy wife, אִשְׁתּוֹ his wife, מְלָאכָה a work, מְלָאכְתּוֹ his work.

NOTE 3. After וְתָ (fem. plur.) a י is generally placed before the suffix; as לְמִשְׁפַּחֹתֵיהֶם as to their families from מִשְׁפָּחָה a family, בָּנוֹת daughters, בְּנֹתֶיךָ thy daughters: here, י seems to be superfluous.

Some words take י before their suffixes like plur. nouns; as אָבִיךָ thy father, אָחִיו his brother, עָלָיו upon, by him, אֵלַי to me, אֵלֶיךָ to thee, etc. In Poetry עָלַי upon, with, אֵלַי unto, מִמֶּנִּי from, עֲדַי even, are used for עָלַי, אֵלַי, מִמֶּנִּי, עֲדַי.

\* When this suffix has the vowel - or ך before it, the noun to which it is attached is plural; as אֹיְבֵי my enemy, אֹיְבֵי or אֹיְבֵי my enemies; the plur. י coalesces with the pronoun. See § 73. Notes 1. 2.

OF VERBS. *Praeter Tense.*

§ 15. The third person masc. sing. praeter, active Indicative, is the *root* of nearly all words\*.

In Hebrew there are but three moods; viz. Indicative, Infinitive and Imperative: and two tenses; Praeter and Future: the English Present is expressed by a Participle.

The root generally consists of *three* letters; and is pointed with  $\text{ְ}$  (Kaumets) and  $\text{ַ}$  (Patakh), or with *two* (Kaumets) when its last letter is  $\text{א}$  or  $\text{ה}$ ; as  $\text{אָמַר}$  *he said*,  $\text{בָּדַל}$  *he divided*,  $\text{יָלַךְ}$  *he went*,  $\text{קָרָא}$  *he called*,  $\text{הָיָה}$  *he was*,  $\text{רָאָה}$  *he saw*\*.

NOTE 1. A few roots have  $\text{ָ}$  and  $\text{ָ}$  (Kaumets and Tsaree); as  $\text{מָלֵא}$  *he (it) filled, was filled*,  $\text{יָרָא}$  *he feared, was afraid*,  $\text{הִפִּיץ}$  *he was pleased*; and a very few take  $\text{ָ}$  and  $\text{ָ}$  (Kaumets and Kholem); as  $\text{יָכַל}$  *he was able*. These are commonly *intransitive*, and are called *verbs final Tsaree, verbs final Kholem*.

NOTE 2. The active participle Kal of these verbs has the same form as the *root*; thus  $\text{מָלֵא}$  *he is filling*,  $\text{יָרָא}$  (const.  $\text{יֹרֵא}$ ) *fearing*.

The persons and gender of the *praeter*, are made by suffixing to the root the following fragments of the primitive pronouns. See § 67.

These fragments of the personal pronouns are called *Sufformatives*.

*Singular. (Kal).*

(5) § 66.  $\text{פָּקַד}$  *he visited*, ( $\text{רָאָה}$  *he saw*,  $\text{קָרָא}$  *he called*\*)  
 $\text{הָ}$  *she* †

$\text{תָּ}$  *thou masc.*

$\text{תִּי}$  *thou fem.*

$\text{אֲנִי}$  *I*

*Plural.*

$\text{נֵנוּ}$  *we*

$\text{אֲנֵם}$  *ye masc.*

$\text{אֲנֵי}$  *ye fem.*

$\text{וְהֵן}$  *they comm., also ye Imperative*; as  $\text{שָׂרְצוּ}$  *they produced*,  $\text{שָׂרְצוּ}$  *produce ye*;  $\text{פָּרוּ}$  *they were fruitful*,  $\text{פָּרוּ}$  *be ye fruitful*.

י prefixed to a praeter tense *often* converts it into the future. See § 22.

\* The root of verbs which have י or י for the middle radical (§ 28) is almost always the Infinitive; as  $\text{קָם}$  *to arise*,  $\text{בֹּא}$  *to go*.

† These are *paragogic* endings.

‡ All the conjugations receive the sufformatives in the same way.





# NAMES AND SIGNIFICATIONS OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

## § 17. Kal, Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Hithpael.

1. Kal is active; as *פָּקַד* *he visited*, *יָרָא* *he feared*, (*בָּא* *he came*, from *בָּוֹא*, *מָת* *he died*, from *מוֹת*, see §§ 28. 54.).

2. Niphal is passive; as *נִפְקַד* *he was visited*. (Rarely is Niph. active or reflexive). For Piel & Pual, see 6. 7.

3. Hiphil is causative; as *הִפְקִיד* *he caused to visit*. (It is sometimes like Kal in signification).

4. Hophal is passive of Hiphil; as *הִפְקַד* *he was caused to visit*. See (d) below.

5. Hithpael is both active and passive; as *הִתְפַּקַּד* *he visited himself*, *הִתְבָּרַךְ* *he was blessed*, *הִתְהַלֵּךְ* *he walked*.

## Recapitulation.

(a) All roots are in Kal; as *קָטַל* *he killed*.

(b) -נ prefixed is Niphal; as *נִקְטַל* *he was killed*.

(c) הִ | אִ | י | prefixed and (not always) י inserted denote Hiphil; as *הִקְטִיל* *he caused to kill*; *הִשְׁקָה* *it watered*.

(d) הֶ-, הוּ-, or הָ- prefixed is Hophal; as *הִקְטַל* *he was caused to kill*, *הִשְׁכַּב* *he was made to lie down*, *הִקְמָה* *it was established*.

(e) —הִת- prefixed is Hithpael; as *הִתְקַטַּל* *he killed himself*. *הִתְ-*, *הִתְ-* are rare.

The ת of Hithpael is often *assimilated*; as *הִתְבָּרַךְ* for *הִתְבָּרַךְ*.

The general meaning of Hithpael is, to represent one's self to be, or do that, which the root indicates; as *הִתְחַלָּה* *he pretended to be sick*, from *חָלָה*; *הִתְחַכֵּם* *he acted cunningly*, from *חָכַם*; *תִּתְחַמֵּם* *thou wilt show thyself upright*, from *חָמַם*; *תִּתְבַּרַּךְ* *thou wilt show thyself pure*, from *בָּרַר*; *תִּתְחַסֵּד* *thou wilt show thyself merciful*.

## PIEL.

6. Piel is active, and is generally *causative* or *intensive* of Kal; it is characterised by a *Kheerek* under the *first*, and a *Dagesh* in the *second* radical; as קָדַשׁ *he caused to be holy, he consecrated*; צִוָּה *he commanded*; שִׁלַּח (שִׁלַּח) *he sent*; תָּיִת *he preserved alive*; דִּבֶּר (דִּבֶּר) *he spoke*.\* See § 44.

When the second radical is a *Guttural* (ע, ה, ח, א,) or ר, *Dagesh* is *excluded*; as נִאָץ, בָּעֵר, טָהַר, לָהֵט, etc.; and in this case the *first* radical commonly takes *Tsaree* under it; as בִּרְךָ (בִּרְךָ) *he blessed*, instead of בָּרְךָ; בָּאֵר, אָחַר, רָעָה, etc. See § 4.

The *Infin.* and *Imper.* Piel are formed by changing the vowel *Kheerek* or *Tsaree* of the *first* radical, into *Pattakh* or *Kaumets*; as קָדַשׁ *to make holy*, שִׁלַּח (שִׁלַּח) *to send, send thou*, דַּבֵּר *speak thou*, נָחַם *to comfort* †, נִאָץ, בָּעֵר, פָּקַד, פִּסּוֹת (from פָּסָה), בִּרְךָ *to bless, bless thou* ‡.

## PUAL.

7. Pual is the *passive* of *Piel*; it is characterised by a *Kibboots* (in a few cases *short Kaumets*) under the *first*, and a *Dagesh* (not always) in the *second* radical\*; as קָדַשׁ *he was made holy*; לָקַח (לָקַח) *he was taken*, יוֹלֵד (יֹלֵד) *he was born*, שָׁדַד and שִׁדָּד *he was spoiled*, כָּלוּ *they are finished* (from כָּלָה), רָחַץ *he was washed*, נָחַם, etc.

When the second radical is a *Guttural* or ר, the *Kibboots* of the *first* radical is usually (but not always) changed into *Kholem*; as בִּרְךָ (not בָּרְךָ,) *he was blessed*, שָׁרַשׁ, זָרַע, הָחוּ (from הָחָה), etc. See § 4.

NOTE. Verbs עוֹ (עוֹ) and עָ have forms like the following in Piel and Pual; קוֹיָם (not קָיָם) from קוּם; סוֹיָב (not סָיָב), from סָבַב, Piel; קוֹיָם, סוֹיָב, Pual. See § 44.

\* Piel and Pual have the same *letters* as Kal, but different *vowels*. The *Dagesh* characteristic of these conjugations is occasionally omitted even when the second radical is neither a *Guttural* nor ר.

† With *prefix*, דַּבֵּר *in speaking*, with *suffix* בְּדַבְּרִי *when I spoke*, בְּעִגְגִּי *in my gathering, when I gather*.

‡ תָּחִי (from תָּחָה) Hos. 6: 9, belongs here.

## PARTICIPLES, INFINITIVES, AND IMPERATIVES.

§ 18. When the *first* letter of a root has a *Kholem* (וּ) for its vowel, it usually indicates the *present* participle Kal; as עֹשֶׂה *making, yielding, doing*, from עָשָׂה *he made, did*; זֹרֵעַ (זָרַע) *seeding, producing*, from זָרַע; רוֹמֵשׁ *creeping, moving*, from רָמַשׁ; שֹׁפֵךְ *he who spills, pours out*, from שָׁפַךְ; שֹׁפֵט *he is judging*, from שָׁפַט. Fem. singulars end in הָ, תָּ, or תִּ; masc. plur. יִם, fem. \*ות.

The Article (הַ) prefixed to a participle denotes *who, that, which*; as הֹרֵמֶשׁ (fem. הֹרֵמֶשֶׁת) *which is creeping, moving*; הֹזֵר *that is going*; הֹסִיב *which is surrounding*. Plur. masc. הֹיִצְאִים *who are going out*, from יָצָא; construct forms יֹצְאֵי *the goes out of, those going out*, יֹדְעֵי *the knowers of, those knowing*\*. (With י epenthetic and paragog., from יוֹשְׁבֵי, from יָשַׁב).

The Participle *Niphal* prefixes נ to the root; as נְהַמֵּר *being desired* i.e. lovely, desirable; נִכְבֵּן, נִסָּב, from כָּבַן and סָבַב\*. נָה, נָה, נָה fem.; נִים plur. masc.; נִת plur. fem. All the participles beyond Niphal are formed by prefixing מ to the root; thus, מְרַחֵף (fem. מְרַחֶפֶת) *brooding*, Piel; מְבַדִּיל *causing to divide* (from בָּדַל), מְבִיא *causing to come* i.e. bringing (from בָּיָא), מְקַיֵּם *establishing* (from קָיָם), Hiph.\*; מְהַלֵּךְ *walking* (from הָלַךְ), Hithpael\*. See Tab. View. (מְשַׁפֵּל) with י paragog., Hiphil).

§ 19. When the *second* letter of a root has a *Shoorek* (וּ) or *Kibboots* (וּ), it indicates the *passive* participle Kal; as אָרוּר (אָרַר) (fem. אָרוּרָה) *cursed*, בָּרוּךְ (בָּרַךְ) *blessed, he is blessed, a blessed one*\*. הָ or תָּ fem.; יִם or וֹת plural.

§ 20. When the *second* letter of the root has a *Kholem* (וּ) or *short Kaumets* (see § 5), it indicates the *Infinitive* or *Imperative*; as מְשַׁל (with prefix לְ) *to say, saying, to make, in making, as to the making, when he heard*.

\* The participles in *all* the conjugations take the forms of nouns or adjectives.

† The prefixes מ ב כ ל are often prefixed to the Infinitives; as לֵאמֹר *to say, saying*, לַעֲשׂוֹת *to make, in making*, אֲשֶׁר *as to the making*, בְּשִׁמְעוֹ *when he heard*.



*to rule*, עֲשֹׂה (לְעֹבֵד) *to cultivate, serve*, עָשִׂיתָ *to do, make*, אָכַל אֶכְלֶךָ *to eat*, with suffix אָכַלְתָּ *to eat thee*, i. e. thy eating, thou eatest; אָכַלְתֶּם *to eat you*, i. e. you eat; אָמַר *say thou*, זָכַר זָכֹר *remember thou*. See § 33.

The other persons of the Imper. are distinguished thus; אַתָּה *thou fem.*; as אָמַרְתִּי *say thou*, עָשִׂיתִי *do thou*; אַתָּה *ye masc.*; as פָּרוּ *be ye fruitful*, אָמַרְתֶּם *say ye*; אַתָּה *ye fem.*; as שׁוּבָה *return ye*.

#### CONSTRUCTION. (*Construct state*).

§ 21. When two nouns come together signifying different things, *of*, or *of the*, must commonly be placed between them; as רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים *the spirit of God*, פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם *the faces of the waters*, פְּנֵי רִקְיעַ *faces of the expanse*. Final ם of the Dual and Plural is dropped in this state; the fem. ה is generally changed into ת; as בְּנֵי *sons of*, not בָּנִים; חַיֵּית *beast of*, not חַיָּה. See § 66. (1) (2).

NOTE. The second noun is of course in the Genitive case. See § 11. *Exceptions*.

#### OF ך CONVERSIVE OF THE *Praeter*.

§ 22. The prefix ו (וּ, וְ, וֹ, וִ), often changes the *Praeter* tense into a *Future*; as אָכַלְתָּ *thou hast eaten* וְאָכַלְתָּ *and thou shalt eat*, מָהֵיְתִי *I destroyed* וּמָהֵיְתִי *and I will destroy*, חָיָה *(from חָיָה) he lived* וְחָיָה *and he shall live*.

#### OF ך CONVERSIVE OF THE *Future*.

§ 23. ׀ prefixed to a *future* tense, generally throws it back into the *praeter*; as יֹאמַר (יֹאמֶר) *he shall say* וַיֹּאמֶר *and he said*, וְתָבֵא *she shall go* וַתָּבֵא *and she went*, וַיֵּרָא (וַיִּרְאֶה) *he shall see* וַיֵּרָא *and he saw*, וַתָּרָא (פָּנָה) *(from רָאָה) he shall see* וַתָּרָא *(from רָאָה) he saw*.

NOTE 1. When י follows ו, the Dagesh is always omitted; as יְהִי *he (it) shall be* and יָהִי *it (he) was*, וַיִּבְרָךְ וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיִּבְרָךְ וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיִּבְרָךְ וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ; Shevau is vocal in these examples, Dagesh being implied in י. See § 7. small print.

NOTE 2. When א (a guttural cannot take Dagesh,) follows ו, takes *Kaumets*, i. e. Pattakh is *lengthened* (see § 4.); as אֶחָבֵהּ *I shall hide* and וְאֶחָבֵהּ *and I hid*, אֶכֶל (אֶכֶל) *I shall eat* and וְאֶכֶל *and I ate*, אָמַר (for וְאָמַר) *אָמַר*.\*

### COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

§ 24. The Comparative may be known by the prefix מ (or particle מִן); as מְכֹל *in comparison of all* i. e. more than, above all; מְזָהָב *in comparison of gold* i. e. more than gold; מְדַבֵּשׁ *than honey*. This מ, prefixed to an Infinitive, denotes a *negative*; as מִנְשׁוֹא *not to be forgiven* i. e. so that it cannot be pardoned; מִרְאוֹת *so that he could not see*, מִהִבֵּית *so that he could not look*; מִרְדָּה *so as not to go down*.

### SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

§ 25. The Superlative is made 1st. By מְאֹד *very, exceedingly*; as מְאֹד טוֹב *very good*, וַיִּרְבוּ מְאֹד *and they multiplied exceedingly*, גִּבְרוּ מְאֹד מְאֹד *they prevailed exceedingly much*, בְּמְאֹד מְאֹד *in the highest degree*.

2. By *repetition*; as טוֹב טוֹב *good good* i. e. *best*, עֶבֶד עֲבָדִים *a servant of servants* i. e. an abject slave.

3. By a *synonymous word*; as מִנַּת הֶלְקִי *the portion of my inheritance* i. e. my greatest inheritance.

4. By using a *name of the Deity*; as אֲרָזֵי יְאֵל *cedars of God* i. e. loftiest cedars; 'a mighty hunter לִפְנֵי יְהוָה *before the Lord*' i. e. a great hero of the chase. See § 10. (a.)

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\* ו conversive is sometimes attached to the word which precedes the future; as וַיֵּאָר וַיֵּעָלָה *and a vapour went up*.

The Imperatives of these verbs are formed thus; עֲשֵׂה *make, do thou*, עֲשִׂי fem., עֲשֵׂי *do ye*, עֲשִׂינָה fem.; רֵאֵה *see thou, regard*, (פְּדֵה *redeem thou*, תְּפַנּוּ *turn thou*,) plur. רְאִינָה, רֵאֵהוּ, from רֵאֵה; הִנֵּה, הִנֵּה, (וְהִנֵּה), *be thou*; fem. הִנִּי, הִנִּי, plur. הִנִּי. (Particip. רֹעִה *she is feeding* i.e. a shepherdess, הוֹנֵה *he is (being)*, fem. הוֹנִיָּה. See §§ 55. 58.

VERBS פָּנַח and פָּנֵה.

NOTE. נָסָה (*lift up*) occurs for נָשָׂא Ps. 4. 7. With suffixes, שָׁבַתִּי and שָׁבַתִּי from נָשַׁב; קָחֶנּוּ, קָחֶנּוּ, etc.

VERBS ע"י (ע"י).

§ 28. Verbs which have ו for a middle (second) radical have but *two* letters in the *praeter tense*; the *Infinitive* (which has *three* letters) is considered as the root; as בָּא (not בְּוָא) *he went*, שָׂמַתִּי (not שְׂוּמַמְתִּי) *I placed*, שָׂמַתְּם *ye placed*, בָּקָמְנוּ *we arose*, בָּלְתוּ *they died*, בָּרַחְתָּ *thou sojournedst*, שָׂח *he placed, appointed*, from בּוֹא, שׁוּם (שִׁים), קוּם, מוּת, גּוּר, גּוֹר (שִׁיר). See §§ 44. 54.



## OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 29. These are such roots as lose one of their radicals in conjugating; thus,

If a root drop its *first* letter, it is a נ or י; if it drop its *second* letter, it is a ר; if it drop its *third* (last) letter, it is a ה; hence, by restoring what is lost you form the perfect root.

## EXAMPLES.

יְהִי *it shall be* from הָיָה *he (it) was*; וַיֵּרָא *and he saw* from רָאָה.

וַיַּעַשׂ *and he made* from עָשָׂה; וַיְהִי *and it was* from הָיָה. לְהַאֲרִיךְ *to cause to shine* from אָרַךְ; וַיִּשֶׁם *and he placed* from שָׂם.

וַיִּתֵּן *and he placed, gave* from נָתַן; וַיִּטֵּעַ *and he planted* from נָטַע.

וַיֵּדַע *and he knew*, הַדְּעָה *the knowledge of*, לְדַעַת *to know* from יָדַע.

וַיָּבֵא *and he brought* from בָּוֵא; וַיִּצֶר *and he formed* from יָצַר; יוֹסֵף *from* יָסַף.

NOTE. If a verb (root) drop two letters they are a נ at the *beginning* and ה at the *end*; as וַיִּכּוּ *and they smote*, וַיִּכְסּוּ *and he smote them* from נָכַח.

When קָח are left, always prefix ל; as וַיִּקַּח *take thou*, וַיִּתְּן *give thou*, from לָקַח. נָתַתִּי, נָתַתָּה, נָתַתָּה (ה) *parag.*, נָתַתְּ (תָּתַתְּ) etc., come from נָתַן.

It is frequently necessary to double the second radical; as וַיִּשְׁכְּבוּ *and they subsided* from שָׁכַב; הִיחַל *Hoph. of* חָלַל; וַיִּתְּקַח *Hiph. of* תָּקַח; וַיִּתְּקַח *Hiph. of* תָּקַח; וַיִּתְּקַח *Hiph. of* תָּקַח.

Some verbs require א for a third radical; as בָּנִי *from* בָּנָה, בָּנִי *from* בָּנָה, בָּנִי *from* בָּנָה. See § 53.

In a very few cases י may be inserted; as וַיִּשָּׂם *from* שָׂם, וַיִּשָּׂם *from* שָׂם, וַיִּשָּׂם *from* שָׂם. Seldom is א prefixed; as וַיִּתְּקַח *from* תָּקַח, וַיִּתְּקַח *from* תָּקַח.

## OF NIPHAL.

§ 30. A dot (*Dagesh*) in the first radical of a verb in the future tense, implies that the נ of Niphal is omitted; as יִפְרֹד it shall *be* divided, יִקְרָא it shall *be* called; יִקְרוּ let them *be* gathered, from קָוָה; וַתִּשְׁתַּחַת from שָׁחַת; וַתִּפְתְּחֵנָה from מָלָא; and they *were* opened, from פָּתַח; וַיִּשְׁאָר from מָחָה; יִמְחוּ, יִמַּח; פָּקַח.

NOTE. When the first radical is ה ח or ע, (these cannot receive a *Dagesh*,) the Praeformative takes the vowel .. (Tsaree); as תִּרְאֶה for תִּרְאֶה (or תִּנְרְאֶה), יִהְיֶה, אֶחָד, etc.

## INFINITIVE AND IMPERATIVE.

הִלְכֻּם or הִלְכִּי distinguish the Infin. and Imper. of this conjugation; as הִפְרָאם *to be created them* i. e. their being created; הִפְרֹד *be separated*, also *to be separated* i. e. being separated; הִשְׁמֹר *to be watchful*, also *be thou watchful, take care*; הִרְגֵּנוּ from רָמַם, הִקְוֹם from קָוָה.

OF HIPHIL. (*Infinitive and Imperative.*)

§ 31. The Infin. and Imper. of this conjugation may be distinguished by the vowel - (Pattakh) under ה characteristic; as הִבְדִּיל *to cause to divide* from בָּדַל; הוֹצֵא *cause to come, bring out* from יָצָא (for הִיָּצָא).

הִ is used when the verb is defective in ו; as הִאִיר *to cause to shine* from אָוַר.

הִ or הוֹ is used when the verb is defective in י.

נָכָה from הָךְ; נָטָה from הָטָה. *Exceptions.* הָרַב from נָכָה (נָכָה from הָכֹת). הָרַף from רָפָה; רָבָה.

אַתָּה (אַתָּה) *accusative*, and אִתָּה (*with*).

§ 32. This particle is found joined to all the suffix-pronouns; as אִתָּם *them*, אִתּוֹ *him*, אִתִּי *me*, אִתְּךָ (*אִתְּךָ*) *thee*, אִתְּכֶם *you*, אִתָּהּ *her*, etc. אִתָּם *with them*, אִתּוֹ *with him*, etc. See § 71.

## INFINITIVE KAL.

§ 33. The short Kaumets which distinguishes the Infini-

tive, is frequently placed under the *first* radical when the Infin. takes suffixes; as לְעַבְדָּהּ for to cultivate her (it), לְשַׁמְרָהּ to watch it, בְּנִסְעֵם in their journeying, when they journeyed, בְּקִרְאִי when I call, קִרְאֵנוּ we call, our calling.

This rule is sometimes applicable to the Imperative; as הַנִּנֵּנִי pity me for הִנֵּנִי from הִנֵּן; זְכֵרְנוּ remember us, etc.

### Roots beginning with א.

§ 34. Verbs whose first radical is א, commonly drop it in the first pers. sing. fut., i. e. the two א's (Aulephs) coalesce in one; as אֶכֶּל (אֹכֵל) I shall eat for אֶאֱכֹל; אֹמַר I will say for אֶאֱמַר.

### נ Epenthetic.

§ 35. When a dagesh'd נ comes before a suffix, it is called *Epenthetic*; as תַּחֲתָנָה under, about it, אֵינָנָה (not her, she), she (it) is not, תִּכְלִנָּה thou shalt finish it for תִּכְלֶה; תֹּאכִלָּה thou shalt eat it for תֹּאכֶלָה\*; יוֹרְנָה he will teach him, תַּעֲטִרְנָה thou wilt crown him. This נ adds nothing to the sense.

Sometimes the Dagesh is omitted; אֶרְמַמְנָהוּ, יִכְבְּדִנִּי, etc.

### ה Interrogative.

§ 36. ה prefixed to a word is usually *Interrogative*; as הֲשֹׁמֵר (אָחִי אֲנִכִּי) am (I) keeping (my brother)? הֲמֵן (אֶכְלָה) hast (thou eaten) from? whether from? of? הֲלֹא is there not? is, whether not? הֲקָלוּ whether they had abated, from קָלַל.

ה is used before a simple or composite Shevau, Dagesh,

\* תֹּאכִלָּה ye or they shall eat, תִּכְלִינָה ye or they shall finish.



or a *Guttural*; as (אחת הוא לך) הברכה have you one blessing? is there a blessing? הכצעקתה whether as to its cry? האלך shall I go? האוכל shall I eat?

ה is used before a *Guttural* with *Kaumets* under it; as (אשוב) השהב whether to cause to return (I shall cause to return)? i. e. shall I certainly bring back?

NOTE. ה is very seldom used; as האתם whether you? In a few cases ה is omitted; as הא is it so? for האף; אתה art thou? for האתה; ולא תשמר and wilt thou not watch? for ותלא תשמר.

### Particles before Futures.

§ 37. When אז (then), or טרם (before, not yet), comes before a *future* tense, it changes it into the *praeter*; as טרם before it was, יצמח before it grew, אז ישיר then he sung; the verbs being in the *future* form.

### HITHPAEL.

§ 38. The ת characteristic of Hithpael is *transposed* when either of the letters ש ש ס commences a root; as השתמר for התשמר, אשתמר for אתשמר, etc.

§ 39. When צ begins a root the ת is transposed and changed into ט; as נצטדק we will justify ourselves, for נתצדק; יתצבע for יטצבע; roots צדק and צבע.

§ 40. The verb שחה he bowed down, worshipped, changes its ה into ו in this conjugation; as וישתחו and he bowed himself down, וישתחו and they bowed down, השתחו bow yourselves down; fut. אשתחוה I will etc.; Infin. להשתחוה, with suffix בהשתחויתי when I bow myself down. (תשתחויתי thou hast etc., תשתחויין they or ye shall etc.) In Chaldee and Syriac, ת is changed into ד, Dan. 2:9.

## PAUSE ACCENTS.

§ 41. The principal pauses are אֲ *Athnaukh*, אִ *Kauton*, אָ *Rebee'ang*, אַ *Silluk*, : אֶ *Soph pausook*. See § 3. Note 2.  
§ 66. (5) (6) (7) (8).

NOTE. The letter א is used to show the *position* of the accents.

## TECHNICAL NAMES OF VERBS; OR,

## NAMES OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 42. The different species of defective verbs take their names from the letters contained in the ancient Paradigm <sup>3d 2d 1st</sup> ל ע פ *he wrought*; thus,

|        |        |                 |              |               |   |                    |                  |
|--------|--------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---|--------------------|------------------|
| A verb | פִּי   | is a verb whose | <i>first</i> | radical is a  | י | ; as               | יָרַע .          |
| "      | פָּנָה | "               | "            | "             | נ | ; "                | נָגַשׁ .         |
| "      | עָרָה  | "               | "            | <i>second</i> | ר | ; "                | בּוֹא , קוּם .   |
| "      | עָרָה  | "               | "            | "             | י | ; "                | שִׁים , בִּין .  |
| "      | עָרָה  | "               | "            | "             | " | <i>doubled</i> ; " | גָּלַל , סָבַב . |
| "      | לָהּ   | "               | "            | <i>third</i>  | ה | ; "                | רָאָה , גָּלָה . |
| "      | לָהּ   | "               | "            | "             | א | ; "                | מָבֵא , מָבֵא .  |

NOTE 1. The verb לָקַח *to take* is called a verb פָּל, because it sometimes loses its ל. The verb נָתַן *to give* is called a verb פָּנ and לָךְ, because it frequently drops its *first* and *last* radicals; פ standing for the first, and ל for the third letter.

NOTE 2. Verbs ending in ת, as בָּרַת, שָׁחַת, etc., are called verbs לָהּ, because the ת radical is dropped before another ת; as בָּרַחְתִּי *I concluded* (a covenant) for בָּרַחְתִּי; בָּרַחְתִּי for בָּרַחְתִּי; בָּרַחְתִּי for בָּרַחְתִּי; שָׁחַחְתִּי for שָׁחַחְתִּי; הִשְׁחַחְתִּי for הִשְׁחַחְתִּי; הִשְׁחַחְתִּי (הִשְׁחַחְתִּי) *she is dismayed* for הִשְׁחַחְתִּי; מָתַי *I died* for מָתַי; מָתַי *thou didst die* for מָתַי (מָתַי) *paragog.*; שָׁחַחְתִּי (שָׁחַחְתִּי) *with ה paragog.* *thou hast placed* for שָׁחַחְתִּי.\*

NOTE 3. Verbs ending in י are called verbs לָךְ, because they assimilate (lose) י before another one; as לָנוּ *we lodged* for לָנוּ; בָּנוּ *we considered* for בָּנוּ.

NOTE 4. אָחַז is a verb פָּא (פ guttural) and לָהּ; רָצָא and לָהּ; נָשָׂא and לָהּ; פָּיַד and לָהּ; עָרָה and לָהּ; etc.

## VERBS WITH A GUTTURAL.

§ 43. A verb פ Gutural is a verb whose *first* radical is a Gutt'l; עָמַר etc.  
" ע " " " *second* " " נָחַם etc.  
" ל " " " *third* " " שָׁלַח etc.  
" פָּא " " " *first* " א; אָכַל etc.

\* These last two examples are also verbs עָרָה; as מָתַי, שָׁחַחְתִּי; the one *preceding* them, is also a verb עָרָה i. e. ע doubled, שָׁחַחְתִּי. See עָרָה and עָרָה above.

### GROUND-FORM OF THE FUTURE TENSE.

In a few examples  $\pi$  of Hiphil (seldom of Hophal) is retained in the future. See Tab. View, Fut. Hiph., Hophal.

‡ This frequently takes place in the *praeter*; as גָּאָה גָּאָה *he has greatly triumphed*, טָרַף טָרַף *he was surely torn in pieces*.



VERBS 7 DOUBLED. IMP. AND INFINITIVE.

§ 47. These are formed (in Kal) thus; כָּב turn thou, fem. טָבִי, plur. טָבוּ, fem. טָבִינָה; דָּם, דָּמוּ be silent, plur. דָּמוּ; רָנִי (ronnee) sing thou, plur. רָנוּ; רָנִי; חַיְיָנִי pity me; גָּל remove, open thou, גָּל, גָּל commit, commend thou; רָב (לָרֵב) to multiply, שָׁךְ to appease, שָׁג to transgress, רָן for רָן to sing; with suff. תָּמַם, תָּמַם. (כָּרַם when it is lifted up from רָמַם).

VERBS, IMP. AND INFINITIVE.

§ 48. It has been said (§ 20), that when the second radical takes Kholem, it indicates the Imp. or Infinitive. The following are a few of the examples *without* Kholem in the Imp. and Infin.; שָׁמַעְתָּ *hear thou*, שֶׁאֵל *ask thou*, זָעַקְתָּ *cry thou*, plur. זָעֲקוּ *be strong*, plur. הִזְקוּ *take thou*, רָבֵב, קָרָא, מָצֵא, לָקַח *love ye*; אֲהַבְוּ *to lie down*; fem. לִירָאָה *to fear*, אֲהַבָה *to love*, יִבְשָׁה *to be dry*, חָמְלָה, טָמְאָה, etc.; שָׁמְעֵנִי *hear me*, שְׁמְעוּנִי *hear ye me*, שֶׁאֲלֹנִי *ask ye me*.

## PARAGOGIC ¶.

[illegible]

### APOCOPATED FORMS.

§ 50. ך or ך is used for יָהּ *ye, they*; as שָׁמְעֶיךָ *hear ye* for שָׁמְעֶיךָ; קִרְאֵךָ *call ye*, Kal; הָטָה from הָטָה, Hiphil; צִוּ from צִוּה, Piel; הִתְחַלּ from הִתְחַלּה, Hithpael. וּנְשָׁת, וּנְשָׁל, וּנְשָׁב, etc. See Tab. View. Fut. Kal.

VERBS פִּי.

§ 51. These verbs commonly change their י into ו in *Niph.*, *Hiph.*, *Hoph.*, and (sometimes) *Hithpael*; as *Niph.* נִדַּע from נִדָּע, נִדָּע from נִדַּע, נִדָּע from נִדַּע; fut. נִדָּע, נִדָּע, נִדָּע; Imp. הִנָּדַע from נִדָּע; *Hiph.* הוֹדִיעַ, fut. יוֹדִיעַ; Particip. מוֹדִיעַ; Imp. Inf. הוֹדִיעַ (once הוֹדִיעַ) from נָדַע; הוֹכִיחַ, הוֹכִיחַ from הָכַח; fut. תוֹכִיחַ etc.; וָדַע from אָדַע; *Hoph.* fut.

הִלָּךְתָּ and הוֹלָךְתָּ (יָלַךְ) from יָלַךְ; Infin. הוֹלֵךְתָּ and הוֹלָךְתָּ from יָלַךְ; Hithp. in three verbs only, הִתְנוֹפֵחַ, הִתְנוֹפֵחַ, הִתְנוֹפֵחַ\*.

NOTE. נִפְסַרְוּ (Ezek. 23. 48) is either for נִפְסַרְוּ Niph. of נָסַר, or the Rabbinic Nithpael with ת assimilated. See Deut. 21: 8 נִבְסַר (for נִבְסַר or נִתְבְּסַר); also Prov. 27: 15 נִשְׁתַּחֲוּהוּ root שָׁחַ.

### VERBS with Mappik הֵּ.

§ 52. A few roots (verbs) end in a Mappik'd הֵּ: as כָּמְהָ to desire, גָּבְהָ to be high, to lift up, נָגְהָ to shine, enlighten, מָמְהָ, מָמְהָ, לָמְהָ, etc. These are conjugated like regular verbs.

The nouns derived from them, retain הֵּ and sometimes Mappik; as גְּבוּהָ, גְּבוּהָ, גְּבוּהָ height, exaltation, pride, plur. גְּבוּהוֹת, גְּבוּהוֹת.

The verbs נִתְמַהֲמַה, נִתְמַהֲמַה, נִתְמַהֲמַה (נִתְמַהֲמַה), etc.), come from מָמְהָ, מָמְהָ, מָמְהָ.

### VERBS לָּ and לֵּ.

§ 53. These verbs sometimes change their הֵּ into י before י ye or they, and also in the participle (Kal) Act. and passive; as חָלְיוּ they trusted for חָסוּ come ye; גִּלְיָה fem., פָּסוּי (פָּסוּי) covered, פָּזוּי (פָּזוּי) despised. עם and despised (of) by people. See § 80.

The verbs מִטְחִי (Gen. 21: 16), נָאוּ, נָאוּ (nau-voo) for נָאוּ, are from טָחָה, רָאָה and נָאָה. Verbs לָּ occasionally lose their לָּ; as מִצָּה from מִצָּה, מִלֵּי from מִלֵּי, etc.; לָּ is sometimes changed into י; as נָשׁוּי (נָשׁוּי) forgiven from נָשָׂא. See § 80.

### VERBS עוּ (עִי).

§ 54. The praeter and act. participle Kal of these verbs, omit their וּ (י); as בָּא he came, is coming, fem. בָּאָה, masc. plur. בָּאִים (const. בָּאִי) they are coming, comers, fem. בָּאוּת, plur. קָם he arose, is rising up (i. e. an enemy), fem. קָמָה, plur. קָמִים those rising up, (enemies,) fem. מָוָה he died, is dying, fem. מָוָה, etc.; roots בּוּא, קוּם, מוּת; fem. זָבַה flowing from זוּב. See § 44. 28.

With suffixes, קָמִי he who rises up (against) me i. e. my enemy, קָמִי (קָמִי) those rising up (against) me i. e. my enemies, אֶרֶבִּי (אֶרֶבִּי) my afflictors, אֶרֶבִּי thy enemies, those afflicting thee. See § 82.

The Infinitive (which is the root of these verbs,) and Imperative coincide in form; as קוּם to arise, arise thou; בּוּא, בּוּא go thou, to go, etc.; with suff. מָהֵנוּ, קָמָנוּ we died.

\* The verbs נָסַר, נָסַר, נָסַר, נָסַר, נָסַר, are exceptions, i. e. they do not change י into וּ in Hiphil; as אֶסְתַּיֵּם, אֶסְתַּיֵּם, אֶסְתַּיֵּם (הִתְנַחֵם) אֶסְתַּיֵּם, אֶסְתַּיֵּם, אֶסְתַּיֵּם (הוֹשֵׁר) Keri, (Kethibh הוֹשֵׁר for הוֹשֵׁר). A few verbs retain י in Niphil; as יִנְיָהּ, יִנְיָהּ.

Infinitives, *גָּלוּ*, *גָּלוּ*, *גָּלוּ*; *שָׁלוּ*, etc. The verb *קָרָה* *to meet* changes its ה into א, and postfixes ת in the Infin.; as *לִקְרֹאת* *to meet*, with suff. *לִקְרֹאתִי*, *לִקְרֹאתְךָ*, etc. See § 95.

§ 56. The uses of Dagesh *forte* are the following; (see § 8.)

NOTE. This compensation is sometimes neglected; as רַחֲמֵי, רַחֲמֵי, for רַחֲמֵי, רַחֲמֵי.

3. It frequently marks a *Epenthetic*; see § 35.

NOTE. Dagesh forte always *doubles* the letter in which it is placed; as רֶכֶּת read as if written רֶכֶּכֶּת רֶנֶּי, רֶנֶּי (ronnee) = רֶנֶּנֶּי. See § 5. II.

§ 57. (1) Cardinal numerals from 3 to 10 are masc. with a fem. termination, and *vice versa*; as בָּנִים שְׁלֹשָׁה *three sons*, בָּנוֹת שְׁלֹשׁ *three daughters*.

(2) The termination ים added to the cardinals from 3 to 9 inclusive, increases them *tenfold*; as שלש (שלוש) *three* שלשים *thirty*; תשע *nine* תשעים *ninety*.

(3) The *Ordinals* are made by suffixing אֶרְבָּעִי (masc.), or אֶרְבָּעִית (fem.) to the cardinals; as שְׁנִי *second*, fem. שְׁנִית, (from שְׁנַיִם *two*); שְׁלִישִׁי *third*; שְׁלִישִׁית *third*; רְבִיעִי *fourth*, etc. אֶחָד (*one*) is both cardinal and ordinal. The *fem.* of אֶחָד is אַחַת, אֶחָת; the *fem.* of שְׁנַיִם (*two*) is שְׁנַיִת, שְׁנִית.



construct *masc.* שְׁנֵי, *fem.* שְׁתֵּי. ים added to עָשָׂר (עֶשֶׂר) *ten*, doubles it; as עָשָׂרִים *twenty*.

(4) Cardinals sometimes have a Dual form, and are used *adverbially*; as שִׁבְעָתַיִם *sevenfold*, etc.

(5) In using the letters of the alphabet to denote numbers, ט"ו (9 and 6) is used for י"ה (10 and 5); this is done to avoid using a name of the Deity, יְהוָה being a contraction of יְהוֹהָה. Some write ט"ז (9 and 7) for י"ז (10 and 6) for the same reason. א stands for 1000, ב 2000, etc. See Heb. Alphabet † note.

## GUTTURALS.

§ 58. When the Gutturals take Composite Shevau, they commonly give to their preceding letter, the vowel with which Shevau is compounded; thus מַעֲשֵׂה, אַעֲבֹד, וַעֲמֹר, וַחֲזֹק רַחֲוֹק, נַעֲמֹד, נַעֲמֹד, נַחֲלִי, וַאֲנִי, וַעֲשֵׂה, לַאֲכֹל, תַּאֲהַב, etc. See § 16. Note 4.

NOTE. Should a *simple* Shevau follow the Guttural, then the compound vowel loses its Shevau, or the vowel with which Shevau is compounded; as בַּעֲבֹד, בַּעֲנֹד, אַעֲנֹד, אַעֲשֹׂמֹ, בַּאֲסַפִּי.

## PUNCTUATION OF THE ARTICLE (ה) AND PREFIXES.

### Article ה.\*

§ 59. (1) Its proper vowel is *Pattakh* with a *Dagesh* following; as הַשָּׁמַיִם *the heavens*, הַמַּיִם *the waters*, הַיְצֵלִים, הַיְהוּדִים, הַפְּלִיָּה, etc. The prefixes ב כ פ often *exclude* the article; see § 61. 2.

NOTE 1. The *Dagesh* is commonly *omitted* when ו י follows ה; as הַיְקִיָּם, הַיְאֹר, הַמַּדְבָּר, etc.

NOTE 2. Cases like הַצְּבָרִים are very rare. Shevau is *pronounced* in this, and the preceding forms.

(2) When a *Guttural* or ר follows, it commonly takes *Kaumets*; as הַעֲרֵץ, הַאֹר, הַאֲבֹן, הַרְקִיץ, הַאֲרֵץ.

NOTE. It generally has *Pattakh* before the gutturals ה and ח; as הַחֲשֵׁךְ, הַחֲרֹב, etc.

(3) It usually takes *Seghol* before a guttural with *Kaumets* or *Shevau* *Kaumets*; as הַחֲרִשִּׁים, הַעֲרִים, הַהָרִים.

EXCEPTIONS. הַהָר, הַאֲרֵץ, etc. See § 66. 3.

### Prefix מִ (מ) contraction of מִן.

§ 60. (1) *Kheerek* with a *Dagesh* (compensative of ך) following, is the proper pointing of this Prefix; as מִתַּחַת (מִן תַּחַת) *from under*, מִקֶּדָּם.

\* The Article is often used as a pronoun. See § 18. small type.

(for קָדָם) *from (to) the east*. The Dagesh is *seldom* omitted; as מִקְצֵה, מִלְמַעְלָה, מִמַּחֲסֵם, מִיָּד, מִיְּהוּדָה, etc.

(2) When a *Guttural* or ר follows, it commonly takes *Tsaree*; as מֵעַל *from upon*, מֵעַד, מֵרָאשׁ, etc. The *exceptions* are like מֵחַיִּים, מֵחַיּוֹת, מֵהַיּוֹת, מֵרֶדֶף, and a few others. (מִיְּהוּדָה is read מֵאֲדָנִי. See § 63).

### Prefixes לְ בְּ בִּי.

§ 61. (1) *Shevau* is the pointing of these; as בְּאֶדְוֶן, בְּרֵאשִׁית, בְּאֶדָּם, etc.

(2) When they expel the *Article* (ה), they take its pointing; as בְּהָרֵב, בְּחֶשֶׁן, בְּאֶבֶן, בְּרֶקֶעַ, בְּאֶרֶץ, בְּיָאֹר, בְּיַעֲלִים, בְּמַיִם, בְּשִׁמְלִים, בְּחֶכֶם, בְּעָרִים, בְּהָרִים.

(3) Before a *Composite Shevau* they take the vowel with which *Shevau* is compounded; as בְּחֶבֶל, בְּאֶכָּל, בְּחֶלֶי. (*Peculiar forms*. יֵאמֹר. בְּיַהֲוֶה, בְּיַהֲוֶה, בְּיַהֲוֶה, בְּיַהֲוֶה, בְּיַהֲוֶה, בְּיַהֲוֶה. See § 63).

(4) Before an *accented syllable* they commonly take *Kaumets*; as בְּכֶם לְבִיא, בְּאֵשׁ, לְרֵב, לְמַיִם. The Const. state usually *retains* the *Shevau*; as בְּעָבֶד, בְּאֶרֶץ, etc.

(5) Before י which has lost its *Shevau*, they take *Kheerek*; as בְּיַתְרוֹן, לְיֹסֵד; יוֹם בְּיָמִי בְּיָמִי; לְיַשׁוּעָה or לְיַשׁוּעָה for לְיַשׁוּעָה. They take *Kheerek* also, (*Pattakh*, when a *Guttural* follows,) before a *simple Shevau*; as בְּרֵאוֹת, לְמִשְׁלֵ, בְּהִיּוֹת, לְמִשְׁלֵ, etc. This is done to avoid the concurrence of two *Shevaus* at the *beginning* of a word.

### Prefix וְ.

§ 62. (1) The proper pointing of וְ is *Shevau*; as וְחֶשֶׁן, וְאֵת, וְיָלֵד, וְיָהִי.

(2) *Generally* before מ ב מ, and *always* before a simple *Shevau*, it takes *Shoorek*; as וְיָבֵן, וְיָבֵן, וְיָבֵן, וְיָבֵן, וְיָבֵן.

EXCEPTIONS. When י (without a vowel), ה, or ה follows, it takes *Kheerek* (sometimes *Seghol*); as וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם, וְיַחֲיוּהֶם.

(3) When a *disjunctive accent* follows, it often takes *Kaumets*; as וְקָמִי, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ (for וְשָׁמֶשׁ), וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ. Forms like וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, וְשָׁמֶשׁ, occur also. (וְיִי is the plur. const. of וְ a hook).

(4) When a *composite Shevau* follows, it takes the vowel with which Shevau is compounded; as וְחָלִי, וְחָנָה, וְעֵשָׂה, וְאָנִי. (וְאֵלֶיךָ, וְאֵלֶיךָ, etc., are for וְאֵלֶיךָ, וְאֵלֶיךָ, etc.).

NOTE 1. If the letter over the composite Shevau is not a *guttural*, then ו takes *Shoorek*; as וְזָהָב, וְשֶׁבַח, וְשֶׁקֶל, וְשֶׁמֶע, etc.

NOTE. Before וְאֵלֶיךָ and וְאֵלֶיךָ (which lose their pointing under א,) ו takes *Tsaree* in the former case, and *Patakh* in the latter; as וְאֵלֶיךָ for וְאֵלֶיךָ; וְאֵלֶיךָ for וְאֵלֶיךָ. (Ps. 135: 5; וְאֵלֶיךָ 136: 3).

(5) For the punctuation of ו Conversive of the Praeter and Future tenses, see §§ 22. 23.

### Of the Words וְחָלִי and וְחָנָה

§ 63. The Hebrews read וְחָלִי, וְחָנָה; and וְחָלִי, they read וְחָלִי; hence, the peculiar pointing of the Prefixes when appended to these forms; as וְחָלִי, וְחָנָה, וְחָלִי, pronounced וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, (Ps. 68: 21) is read וְחָלִי, for וְחָלִי. See § 61. (3). (וְחָלִי is read וְחָלִי).

### Prefix וְ.

§ 64. This is a contraction of the relative pronoun וְחָלִי (§ 68); ו is omitted and ו is assimilated; as וְחָלִי which (are) by Solomon instead of וְחָלִי; וְחָלִי which we waited for; וְחָלִי, (with prefix ו before it) וְחָלִי; the Dagesh is sometimes omitted; as וְחָלִי (read וְחָלִי); other examples (with a guttural following), וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי.

NOTE. This prefix occurs *twenty times*, Eccles. chap. 2.

### Patakh Furtive.

§ 65. This is a Patakh placed under ח, ע and ה *final*; as וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, etc.; instead of וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי; syllables which cannot occur in Hebrew.

Patakh is furtive in such forms as וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, for וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי.

### VOWEL CHANGES.

§ 66. (1) The vowels are changed or dropped when the word is *increased*; as וְחָלִי (see (5) below), וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, etc.; instead of וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, etc.; וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, etc.; וְחָלִי, וְחָלִי, etc. (Uncommon forms. See § 11. 5. 10.).



N. B. Whenever a vowel falls away (as in the foregoing examples), *Shevau* takes its place; when *two* vowels fall away *Kheerek* (sometimes *Pattakh*, seldom *Seghol*) takes the place of the *first* vowel; as *בְּנֵי בְנֵי בְנֵי*; *בְּנֵי בְנֵי בְנֵי*; *בְּנֵי בְנֵי בְנֵי*; *בְּנֵי בְנֵי בְנֵי*; *בְּנֵי בְנֵי בְנֵי*; the occurrence of two *Shevaus* at the beginning of a word can never take place. Gutturals usually take *Composite Shevau*. See § 4.

(2) The *construct state* and *Maccaph* generally shorten or change the vowels; as זָקֵן, מִקְנֵה, מִקְנָה, עֲלָה, בָּיִת, זֵית, עֶפֶר, כֹּל, בֵּן, דָּבָר, וְזָקֵן, שָׁנָה, שָׁדָה, מִזְבֵּחַ, חֲצִיר, גִּרְדָּה, עֶשֶׂן, גְּדוּל, חֲזָק, רֵעָה, הָלֵם, יָד, בֵּית, זֵית, עֶפֶר, כֹּל, בֵּן-בֶּן, דָּבָר-אֵלֶּן, תְּרוֹךְ, מְלֵחַ, עֲגֻלָּה, עֶשֶׂן, גְּדוּל-גְּדוּל, חֲזָק, רֵעָה, הָלֵם-יָד, וְזָקֵן, מִקְנֵה, מִקְנָה, עֲלָה, מוֹת, עֲגֻלָּה, שְׁנֵי plur. constr.), שָׁנָה, שָׁדָה, מִזְבֵּחַ, חֲצִיר, גִּרְדָּה, עֶשֶׂן, מוֹת, תְּרוֹךְ. Peculiar is קָן, which in the const. becomes קָה. See § 21.

NOTE. The suffix and construct states often have the same form; as *דְּבִרְתָּם*, *בִּיתָם*, *מוֹתָם*, *תּוֹכָם*, etc.

(3) Sometimes a vowel is lengthened on account of the *Article* (ה); as עַם, הָעָם; אֶרֶץ, הָאֶרֶץ; הַר, הָהָר; פֶּר, הַפֶּר. Sometimes both forms occur; as הַצֵּר and הָצֵר.

(4) The Gutturals and ר when they exclude Dagesh, (*generally*) lengthen their preceding vowel; as בִּרְחֵק for בִּרְחֶק; יִרְחֵק for יִרְחֶק; יִרְחֵק for יִרְחֶק; יִרְחֵק for יִרְחֶק. See § 4.

(5) The following changes take place in the vowels on account of the *Pause* and (sometimes) *other accents*; אָמַר, אֱמַר; יִפְקֹדוּ, יִפְקְדוּ; פָּקְדָה, פִּקְדָה; יִרְאֶה, יִרְאָה; תִּמְצָאוּ, תִּמְצְאוּ; וְשִׁבְבוּ, וְשִׁבְבוּ; פָּקְדוּ, פִּקְדוּ; the *tone-syllable* is sometimes removed on account of ך *paragoric* without a change of vowels; as וְשִׁבְבוּן, וְשִׁבְבוֹן, יִפְקְדוֹן. See § 41.

(6) *Tsaree* is sometimes changed into *Pattakh* on account of the pause accents; as הֶפֶר for הִפֶּר; בִּגְלָהּ for בִּגְלָהּ; פֶּשׁ for פֶּשֶׁשׁ; וּבֶשׁ for וּבֶשֶׁשׁ; אֶמְלֵל for אֶמְלֵל.

(7) Sometimes the *tone syllable* is removed on account of *monosyllables, the particle* אֵל, and ו *conversive*; and *these* also change the vowels; as הִפְרִיד for הִפְרָד; הִבְרִיחַ for הִבְרָח; יִבְשֵׁל for יִבְשֵׁל; וְאִסְפָּה; דִּבְרָתִי וְדִבְרָתִי; אִסַּף for אִסַּף; וְיִכְתֹּב for וְיִכְתֹּב; אִסְפָּה, (in *pause*, וְאִסְפָּה, אִסְפָּה); וְיִכְתֹּב, for וְיִכְתֹּב.

(8) In Nouns, Pronouns, etc., short vowels are commonly *lengthened* or *changed*, when *pause* and (sometimes) *other* accents fall upon them; as קָבֵר, אָנִי יָאִי, אֶרְצָה אֶרְצָה, הָלִי הָלִי, פָּרִי פָּרִי, לָחִי לָחִי, מָלִים מָלִים, אֱלוֹהֵי, הָאֵלִי הָאֵלִי, הָאֵלִי הָאֵלִי, וְיָמָת וְיָמָת, קָבֵר, כֹּלֵךְ כֹּלֵךְ, עָדִי עָדִי, הָאֵלִי הָאֵלִי, אֱלוֹהֵי אֱלוֹהֵי.

(9) Verbs ל guttural, and לָ, often end in Pattakh; as יָפַח (in pause יִפְחֵחַ), יוֹדַע (יִדְעֵחַ), יֹאמַר (יִאמְרֵחַ), מְשַׁלַּח (מִשְׁלֵחַ). See § 65.

## PRIMITIVE PRONOUNS.

## § 67. SEPARABLE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

|         |                          |             |                      |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
|         |                          |             | In pause.            |
|         | אֲנִי or אֲנֹכִי         | I.          | אֲנִי.               |
| rarely. | אַתָּה                   | Thou, masc. | אַתָּה, not al-ways. |
|         | אַתָּה, אַתָּה           | " fem.      | אַתָּה, אַתָּה.      |
|         | הוא                      | He, (it).   |                      |
|         | היא, הוא                 | She, (it).  |                      |
|         | אֲנֵחֶנּוּ*              | We.         | אֲנֵחֶנּוּ.          |
|         | אַתֶּם                   | Ye, masc.   |                      |
|         | אַתֶּן, אַתְּנָה, אַתֶּן | " fem.      |                      |
|         | הֵם, הֵנָּה              | They, masc. |                      |
|         | הֵן, הֵנָּה              | " fem.      |                      |

## § 68. RELATIVE.

אֲשֶׁר *who, which, that, what, whose, whom*, sing. and plural.

## § 69. DEMONSTRATIVE.

זֶה, זאת *this, that*. With the Article, הַזֶּה, הַזֹּאת the same.

Uncommon forms. זֶה, זֶה, זֶה, זֶה, זֶה, זֶה, זֶה, זֶה. זֶה and זֶה are sometimes *relative*.

אֵלֶּה, אֵלֶּה *these, those*. With the Art. הָאֵלֶּה, הָאֵלֶּה the same.

## § 70. INTERROGATIVE.

מִי *Who, what person, whom, whose*.

מָה, מָה, מָה *What, what thing, why, how*.

NOTE. The pronouns of the 3d pers. are often used as *demonstratives*; as הַהוּא הַהוּא *that land*, בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא *on that day*, בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם *in those days*, etc. The Article is *usually* attached to them.

Such forms as הַהוּא בַּהֲמָה, הַהוּא בַּהֲמָה occur, without any change of signification.

\* אֲנֵחֶנּוּ is used 6 times, and אֲנִי once (Jer. 42: 6), for אֲנֵחֶנּוּ.

## § 71. SUFFIXES UNITED TO PREFIXES AND PARTICLES.

(בְּמוֹ) ב *in, with, by, etc.* See § 9.

|                |   |   |                     |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------|
| בִּי           | “ | “ | <i>me, myself.</i>  |
| בְּךָ (בְּכֶה) | “ | “ | <i>thee.</i>        |
| בּוֹ           | “ | “ | <i>itself, him.</i> |
| בָּנוּ         | “ | “ | <i>us.</i>          |
| בָּהֶם         | “ | “ | <i>them.</i>        |

*etc.*(כְּמוֹ) כ *as, like, etc.* See § 9.

|            |   |   |              |
|------------|---|---|--------------|
| כִּמְנוֹ   | “ | “ | <i>me.</i>   |
| כִּמְּךָ   | “ | “ | <i>thee.</i> |
| כִּמּוֹכֶם | “ | “ | <i>you.</i>  |

*etc.*(לְמוֹ) ל *to, as to, etc.* See § 9.

|                       |   |   |                          |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| לּוֹ (לְמוֹ doubtful) | “ | “ | <i>him, himself, it.</i> |
| לְךָ                  | “ | “ | <i>thee, thyself.</i>    |
| לָהֶם                 | “ | “ | <i>them.</i>             |

*etc.*(מִפִּי מִנִּי) מ *from, on account of, etc.* See § 9.

|                   |   |   |                 |
|-------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| מִמְּנוֹ מִנִּי * | “ | “ | <i>me.</i>      |
| מִמְּךָ           | “ | “ | <i>thee.</i>    |
| מִמֶּנּוּ         | “ | “ | <i>him, it.</i> |
| מִמֶּנָּה         | “ | “ | <i>her, it.</i> |
| מִמֶּנּוּ         | “ | “ | <i>us.</i>      |

*etc.*

אַתָּה, אֵת accusative.

אֵת *me*, אֵתְךָ *thee*, אֵתּוֹ *him, it*, אֵתָּה *her, it*, אֵתָּנוּ *us*,  
 אֵתְכֶם *you*, אֵתָּהֶם *them*.

אֵת, אִתָּה with.

אִתִּי *with me*, אִתְּךָ *with thee*, אִתּוֹ *with him, it*, אִתָּה *with her*,  
 אִתָּנוּ *with us*, אִתְּכֶם *with you*, אִתָּהֶם *with them*.

אַל (אֵלֵי) *unto, to, against, etc.* (אֵל *not*, אֵל *God*).

אֵלֵיכֶם, אֵלֵינוּ, אֵלָיָה, אֵלָיו, אֵלָיךָ, אֵלַי *unto me*,  
 אֵלֵיְהֶם, אֵלֵיהֶנוּ, אֵלֵיהֶיךָ, אֵלֵי *my God*, אֵלֵיךָ, אֵלָיו, אֵלָיךָ, אֵלָיו, etc.).

עַל אֲדוֹתֶיךָ, עַל אֲדוֹתֵי *on account of*.

אַחֲרֵיכֶם, אַחֲרֵינוּ, אַחֲרֵיךָ, אַחֲרֵי *after, behind, other, another way*.  
 אַחֲרֵיכֶם, אַחֲרֵינוּ, אַחֲרֵיךָ, אַחֲרֵי *etc.*

\* (נִי) at the end of verbs signifies *me*; as פָּקַדְנִי *he visited me*, etc.



אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *where*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *where (art) thou*, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *not, no, without*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *not I, me*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *he is not, we are not*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *not she, she is not*.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *between us*, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *alone, before*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *to himself* i. e. alone, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *by themselves*. (אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *an equal portion*).  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *not, besides thee*.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *for, through*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *for me*, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *except, only*;  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *besides, besides thee*, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *that, on account of*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *for thy sake*, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *behold*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *behold me, I*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *except, without*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *thou art, wilt*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *you are, will*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *there is to me*, i. e. I have.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *and* אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *all*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *before, in the presence of*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *before, in the presence of*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *before me, before thee, before him*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *on account of, because of*. אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *before, over against*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *the same*; אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *over against him* i. e. suited to him.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *yet, while, again*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *while I am*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *while thou art*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *while he, they (are) yet (alive)*.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *to, even to, until, unto, forever*. אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *with, for or to me*.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *upon, with, by, against, without*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי, etc.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *now*. (אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *now, this day*).  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *that, so that, on account of, according to, in order (that)*.  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *under, instead of, beneath, for*. אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *about it*, etc.

## § 72. PARTICLES (SEPARATE AND COMBINED).

אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *not, if, not, whether*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *then*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *there, here*,  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *how long*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *but*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *until*,  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *because*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *until*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *although*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *or*,  
 אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *only, but, yea*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *O that! if*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *not, lest*, אֵי, אֵי, אֵי *under*,

אָנאַ, נאַ *now, I beesech*, אַל, בַּל *not, do not*, עַל-דָּבָר *on account of*, etc., עַל אֲדוֹת *because of, on account of*. מוֹ is frequently *paragodic*; as בְּמוֹ-אֶפֶס *in the dark*; see § 9. Note.

NOTE 1. Many of the foregoing particles take the Prefixes מ ל כ ב without any additional signification; as מֵתוֹת and מֵתוֹת *beneath*, מֵרָם and מֵרָם *before*.\*

NOTE 2. Nouns and Verbs are sometimes used as particles; as בְּטוֹחַ *safely, securely*, מִישָׁרִים *uprightly*, לְפָנִים *before*, נוֹרְאוֹת *fearfully*, טוֹב, הַיָּטִיב *well*, שְׂכִילְטִיל *speedily*, הַרְבֵּה *much, enough*, הַשָּׁמַיִם *early*.

### § 73. PECULIAR FORMS OF SUFFIXES TO NOUNS.

יְהִי for יָהִי (הִי parag.) *thy fem.*; יְהִי for יָהִי *thy, plur. noun.*

וְהִי (Chald. form) *his*; וְהִי (*his*) is suffixed only to nouns ending in הִי.

יְהִי for יָהִי *her, plur. noun*; יְהִי occurs only in nouns ending in הִי †.

יְכִנָּה for כִּן *your fem.*; יְכִנָּה *your, plur. noun.*

יְהִי for יָהִי *their (them) masc.*; יְהִי for יָהִי (הִי parag.) *their, plur. noun.*

יְהִי for יָהִי, יְהִי for יָהִי *their fem. (הִי parag.)*; plur. יְהִי for יָהִי.

NOTE 1. The plural י is sometimes *omitted* before the suffix; as יְהִי for יְהִי. Sometimes a plur. noun takes a sing. suffix; as יְהִי for יְהִי. In a few cases a sing. noun has a plur. suffix; as יְהִי *thy praise*, for יְהִי.

NOTE 2. When a noun ends in י, the suffix י sometimes *coalesces* with it; as יְהִי *my nation* for יְהִי from גוֹי.

### § 74. Kal PARTICIPLES. (*Participial nouns*).

עוֹבֵד, שֹׁמֵעַ שׁוֹמֵעַ, שֹׁמֵעַ *he is serving, he who serves, a server.* חוֹמֵי, חוֹמֵי; see § 18. small print).

צוֹרֵר, חוֹרֵשׁ, שֹׁלֵם, יוֹנֵק, יוֹצֵא, לֹטֵשׁ, אוֹיֵב, פּוֹקֵד, שֹׁפֵט, שׁוֹפֵט, etc.

עוֹמֵד, שֹׁמֵעַ *she is visiting, a visiter, hearing, standing, fleeing †.*

פִּקְדֵי, יוֹצֵאִים, צוֹעֲקִים *they are visiting, crying, going out, const. פִּקְדֵי, צוֹעֲקִי.*

יְהִי, יְהִי, שֹׁמֵעַ, הוֹלֵכוֹת, הוֹלֵכוֹת, שֹׁמֵעַ, etc.

\* The particles frequently have both Prefixes and Suffixes united to them; as מֵתוֹת *from with thee* i. e. from thee, מֵתוֹת *from thee*, מֵתוֹת *from upon, by thee*, מֵתוֹת *from me*, etc.

† Ezek. 36: 5 אֶת (*her*) stands for אֶת.

† יוֹצֵאת for יוֹצֵאת, יוֹצֵאת for יוֹצֵאת, יוֹצֵאת for יוֹצֵאת.

§ 75. PARTICIPLES OF VERBS (ROOTS) ENDING IN *Tsaree* and *Kholem*.\*

יָרֵא *he is fearing, a fearer*, const. יָרֵא *a fearer of*, חָפֵץ, צִמָּא, רָעַב, יָשֵׁן, etc.

יֹרֵאָה *she is fearing*, חֲפֻצָּה, צִמָּמָה, יֹשְׁנָה, etc.

יֹרְאִים *they are fearing, those who fear*, const. יֹרְאֵי *the fearers of*.

יֹרְאוֹת *they are fearing*, “ “ “ fem., יֹשְׁנוֹת, etc.

יָכֹל *he is able, prevailing*, יָגֵר, etc.

יָכֹלָה *she is able, prevailing*, יָגֵרָה, etc.

יָכֹלִים *they are able, prevailing*, יָגֵרִים, etc.; const. יָגֵרִי.

יָכֹלוֹת “ “ “ “ fem. יָגֵרוֹת.

VERBS ע"י and ע"ע.

§ 76. ע"י.

בָּא *he is going, coming*, שָׂם *placing*, רָם, יָמָה, (שׁוֹט from שָׂאט), קָם *rising up* i. e. an enemy.

בָּאָה *she is coming, going*, רָמָה, קָמָה, זָבָה, יָמָה, etc.

בָּאִים *those coming, going*, רָבִיץ (chald. form), קָבִים, שְׂאֵטִים, נִשְׂאֵטִים, רָבִיץ, רָבִיץ, רָבִיץ, etc.

בָּאוֹת *those coming, going* fem., קָמוֹת, רָמוֹת, שְׂאֵטוֹת, etc.

אֹר *shining* (Prov. 4: 18), בּוֹשׁ, plur. בּוֹשִׁים *being ashamed*.

§ 77. ע"י.

אֹיֵב *an enemy*, plur. אֹיְבִים, const. אֹיְבֵי *enemies of*—, גֹּיֵה, with suff. בִּין בָּנִים plur. of בָּן *breaking me*;

§ 78. ע"ע.

סוֹבֵב *surrounding, encompassing*; שָׂאֵט (Jer. 30: 16) for שָׂטֵם, root שָׂטֵם.

§ 79. VERBS ל"ה and ל"א.

גֹּלָה, fem. גֹּלְהָה and גֹּלְהֵה, plur. masc. גֹּלְהִים, plur. fem. גֹּלְהוֹת and גֹּלְהִיּוֹת; (אֹתִיּוֹת).

רָעָה, const. רָעָה, fem. רָעָה, plur. masc. רָעִים, plur. fem. רָעוֹת.

הָרָה, fem. הָרָה and הָרָה. Masc. plur. הָרִים, const. הָרִי.

יָצָא, fem. מִצָּאָה; יָצָאָה and יָצָאָה, once יָצָא for יָצָאָה.

NOTE. The Participles in *all* the Conjugations receive the same endings as Nouns; as אֹיְבֵי *my enemy*, אֹיְבֵי *my enemies*, אֹיְבֵי, etc. קָמֵי *those rising up against me* i. e. my enemies; קָמֵי, etc.; אֹרְרֵי *those cursing thee*.

\* These have the same form in the 3d pers. sing. masc. praet. Kal. See § 15. Note 2.



## § 80. PASSIVE PARTICIPLES (KAL).

**פְּקוּדָה** (**פֶּקֶד**, **פָּקַד**) *he is visited, a visited person.* (עֲרִידָה, וִידֵיעַ, כֹּלָא, שְׂמוּעַ, שִׁמְלוּעַ).

פִּקְדָּהּ, פִּקְדוֹת, חֲגֵרֶת. *she is visited, a visited person.*

לְחַיֵּי, פְּקוּדֵי *they are visited, those visited*; const. פְּקוּדֵי.

פְּקֻדוֹת *they are visited, visited ones* fem. שָׂרֵפוֹת *are burnt.*

*revealed*, fem. גְּלוֹיָהּ, plur. masc. גְּלוֹיִים, plur. fem. גְּלוֹיוֹת, root גלה. See Note 1.

בְּקָסָה *covered* from כָּסוּי *covered*; נָשָׂא *forgiven* from נָשָׂא *carried*; נָשָׂא *carried* from נָשָׂא *carried*.

שִׁים; חוֹשׁ from חָשִׁים masc. plur. מוֹל from מוֹל; קָם from קָם, קוֹם (rarely), from שוּם, שִׁים.

NOTE I. The י is sometimes dropped ; as צפּו for צפּוּי (צפּוּה), עשׂו for עשׂוּי .

NOTE 2. This participle is occasionally *active*; as זָכוֹר *he remembers*, etc.

## § 81. PARTICIPLES WITH THE ARTICLE (१).

הַיֹּדֵבְרוֹת, הַיֵּצֵאת, הַיּוֹרְדִים, הַיֵּרֵד, *who is speaking, who spoke*, הַיֵּדֵבֵר  
הַיֵּעֲצֶה, הַשְׁמוֹד, הַהוֹלֵךְ.

הַעֹמְדִים, *that stand, who are abiding, etc., Kal.* האֹמְרִים, *the saying, the saying, etc., Kal.*

הַיְחַמֵּד he who is desired, the lovely one or thing, הַיְחַמְדִּים which are

*desirable, הַנִּמְצְאוֹת who were found, הַנִּשְׁאָרִים those that were*

*left, Niphal.* הַמְּבַרֵּךְ, הַמְּבַרִּים, הַמְּבָרוֹת, *Piel.* הַמְּבָרֵךְ

המבין, המתיקים, המוציא *Pual*, המהללה, המברכים

הַמִּשְׁפָּרִי, *Hiphil*. הַמִּתְהַפֵּחַ *which is turning itself, brandish-*

ing, *Hithpael*.

## § 82. PARTICIPLES WITH SUFFIXES.

אֹיְבֵיהֶם, אֹיְבֵי, אֹיְבֵיךָ, *my enemies*, אֹיְבֵי אֹיְבֵי *my enemy*,  
from אֵיב .

גֹּזֵי from גִּיחַ; גֹּזֵי from גָּזַח; רֹאֵי from רָאָה; רֹאֵי my feeder, shepherd, רֹעֵי my feeders (const. רֹעֵי, רֹעִי, etc., from רָעָה; יִרְאִי

his fearers, יִרְאֵי (יִרְאִי) those who fear me, יִרְאֵיךָ those who fear thee, from יִרָא; עוֹשֵׂיךָ thy Maker, בּוֹרְאֵיךָ thy Creator, from

. בְּרָא and עָשָׂה .

IMPERATIVES AND INFINITIVES OF *defective* VERBS.IMPERATIVES. (*Kal*).

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Parag.<br>ה. | § 83. VERBS פִּי .   |
| לָקַח        | לָקַח (לֶקַח) <i>go thou masc.</i> ,   |
| לָקַחְתִּי   | “ “ <i>fem.</i>  |
| לָקַחוּ      | “ <i>ye masc.</i>  |
| לָקַחוּ      | “ “ <i>fem.</i>  |
| דָּעָה       | דָּעָה, דָּעִי, <i>know thou</i> ,<br>etc.; with affix דָּעָה <i>con-</i><br><i>fess him.</i>  |
| שָׁבָה       | שָׁבָה (שָׁב) <i>sit, dwell thou.</i>  |
| הָבָה        | הָבָה, הָבוּ (per-<br>haps הָבוּ Hos. 4: 18,) <i>give</i><br><i>ye.</i>  |
| יָרָשָׁה     | יָרָשָׁה and יָצַק <i>pour thou.</i>   |
| יָרָשָׁה     | יָרָשָׁה, יָרָשׁ, יָרָשׁ, <i>possess</i><br><i>thou, יָרָשׁ, etc.</i>  |
| יָרָדָה      | יָרָדָה, יָרָדָה <i>descend thou, etc.</i>   |
| יָצָאָה      | יָצָאָה, יָצָאָה <i>go thou,</i>   |
| יָצָאָה      | יָצָאָה, יָצָאָה <i>etc.</i>   |
|              | יָכָלָה <i>to be able, יָבֵשׁתָּה to be</i><br><i>dry.</i>   |
|              | § 84. VERBS פִּנְּ .   |
| גָּשָׁה      | גָּשָׁה, גָּשָׁה <i>approach, re-</i><br><i>move thou, once גָּשָׁה, twice</i><br><i>גָּשָׁה, for גָּשָׁה and גָּשָׁה.</i>   |
|              | נָשָׂא (Ps. 4: 7 נָשָׂא, with<br>נָ and שָׂ changed into their<br>cognates,) <i>take, lift up, par-</i><br><i>don; with affix נָשָׂא take</i><br><i>ye me; נָשָׂא fem., נָשָׂא, etc.</i> |
| שָׁקָה       | שָׁקָה <i>take off, put off.</i>   |
| תָּקָה       | תָּקָה <i>kiss thou.</i>   |
|              | תָּן, תָּן, <i>give, make, place</i><br><i>thou, with תָּ epenthetic תָּתֵן</i><br><i>give it (her).</i>   |

|              |        |  |
|--------------|--------|--|
| Parag.<br>ה. | קָחָה  | קָחָה (לָקַח) <i>take, bring thou;</i><br><i>קָחָה, קָחָה, with תָּ epenth.</i><br><i>קָחָה take it, from לָקַח not</i><br><i>קָחָה.</i> |
|              | קָמָה  | קָמָה, קָם, <i>arise thou,</i><br><i>קָמָה, קָמָה. Is. 60: 1</i><br><i>קָמָה (קָמָה) shine thou.</i>                                     |
|              | בָּאָה | בָּאָה, בָּא, <i>come, go thou,</i><br><i>בָּאָה, etc. מָלַךְ for מָלַךְ.</i>  |
|              | שָׁבָה | שָׁבָה, שָׁב, <i>return thou.</i>  |
|              | שָׁבָה | etc.   |
|              | שָׁבָה | <i>break thou fem.</i>   |

## § 86. VERBS עִי .

|  |         |  |
|--|---------|--|
|  | גִּילָה | גִּילָה, גִּילָה <i>re-</i><br><i>joice, tremble ye.</i> |
|  | בִּינָה | בִּינָה, בִּינָה, etc.                                   |
|  | לִינָה  | לִינָה, לִינָה <i>tarry, lodge thou,</i><br><i>etc.</i>  |

## § 87. VERBS ע doubled.

|  |        |   |
|--|--------|---|
|  | סָבָה  | סָבָה, סָבָה <i>turn, surround thou,</i><br><i>סָבָה, סָבָה.</i>  |
|  | דָּמָה | דָּמָה, דָּמָה <i>be silent, still, patient,</i><br><i>דָּמָה, דָּמָה.</i>                              |
|  | רָנָה  | רָנָה (רָנָה) <i>sing thou fem.,</i><br><i>רָנָה (רָנָה) sing ye masc.;</i><br><i>רָנָה elevate it.</i> |
|  | חָלָה  | חָלָה, חָלָה <i>pity me,</i><br><i>חָלָה, חָלָה pity ye me.</i>   |
|  | אָרָה  | אָרָה, אָרָה <i>curse ye, Judg. 5: 23.</i>  |
|  | גָּלָה | גָּלָה, גָּלָה <i>commit, devolve, com-</i>   |

Parag.

ה. mend thou; גַּל (Ps. 22: 9) stands for גַּל־גַּל, see § 94.

גַּל remove, open thou.

עֲרָה (ה parag.) make bare.

כָּנָה, with ה parag. כָּנָה (Ps. 80: 16) protect thou.

קָבַהְ עֲבָרְ curse thou him, epenth. or is the root קָבַהְ?

### § 88. VERBS לָהּ.

גָּלָה reveal, remove thou, fem. גָּלָהְ, plur. גָּלָהְ, fem. גָּלָהְ.

עָלָה ascend thou, עָלָהְ etc.

עָשָׂה do, make thou, עָשָׂהְ etc.

עָנָה answer, etc. עָנָהְ answer me, עָנָהְ sing ye, testify ye.

הָיָה הָיָהְ be thou, fem. הָיָהְ, plur. הָיָהְ etc., with prefix וְהָיָה וְהָיָהְ.

בִּיעֵר inquire ye, בִּיעֵרְ come ye, both forms Isai. 21: 12. אָפַר for אָפַרְ.

רָפָה heal thou, for רָפָהְ.

### § 89. VERBS לָהּ.

קָרָא call, proclaim thou, plur. קָרָאוְ and קָרָאוְ, call ye (upon

him), fem. קָרָאְ and קָרָאְ, with

epenth. קָרָאְ read it.

יָרָא (for יָרָאְ) fear ye.

יָצָא go ye (for יָצָאוְ) from יָצָאְ.

### INFINITIVES. (Kal.)

#### § 90. VERBS פִּי.\*

שָׁבַת to sit, dwell, with suffix שָׁבַתִּי (rarely like שָׁבַתִּי) to dwell me, i. e. my dwelling, וְשָׁבַתִּי that I may dwell).

Parag.

ה. לָכָהְ to go, לָכָהְ my going, thy going, etc.

לָרָה (לָה) to produce etc., with suffix and ה paragog. לָרָהְ their bringing forth.

יָדָה יָדָהְ to know.

יָצָה (for יָצָהְ) to go, יָצָהְ, יָצָהְ.

יָרָה to descend, with prefix מְיָרָה from going down; see § 24.

יָרָה (for יָרָהְ) to fear.

יָרָה to possess, inherit, יָרָהְ.

#### § 91. VERBS פִּי.\*

יָשָׁה to approach, remove, יָשָׁהְ.

יָגָה to touch, reach, molest.

יָגָה to shine, root יָגָהְ.

יָתָה (for יָתָהְ) to give, place, make, with suff. יָתָהְ, with suff. and prefix מִתָּהְ than for me to give; once, יָתָהְ (Ps. 8: 2), יָתָהְ הוֹדָהְ, who to spread out thy glory over the heavens, i. e. the spreading out of whose glory is over etc. Root יָתָהְ.

יָשָׁה to lift up, exalt, to have excellence, be excellent; once יָשָׁה when it is lifted up (Ps. 89: 10), some editions יָשָׁה.

יָקָה to take, receive, fetch, rarely יָקָהְ, with prefix יָקָהְ, suffix יָקָהְ from יָקָהְ.

\* These have two forms; as יָשָׁה (absolute) and יָשָׁהְ (construct) to dwell; יָדָה and יָדָהְ to know, etc.; יָגָה (absol.) and יָגָהְ const.; and so with other species of verbs: the construct form is given here.

§ 92. VERBS ע"ו.

מָת, טוֹב, מוֹת) *to return*, שׁוּב, שׁוּבָה, שׁוּבָה (מִן). שׁוּבָה, שׁוּבָה etc.

בָּאָהָהּ בְּאָהָהּ בְּאָהָהּ *thy*  
going, thou goest, thy entering,  
בָּאָהּ בְּאָהָהּ בְּאָהָהּ *I come*  
(בָּאָהּ come thou). לִוְךָ *to lodge.*

§ 93. VERBS ע"י.

לָּיִן (לִּיִן) *to tarry, lodge*, לָּיִן.

**בִּיר** *to distinguish, consider.*

§ 94. VERBS ʒ DOUBLED.

סב, (סבב) *to turn, compass.*

חֲקוֹ, בְּחֻקוֹ *when he appointed.\**

בְּחָקוֹ *when he set a compass.\**

הם *to complete, consume, finish it, its completion, to consume them; they are consumed.* (גבור).

בָּרָא בָּרָא in rejoicing, when it re-  
joices.

רִצָּה (fem.) *to be broken down.*

שָׁד *to appease*. רָד *to subdue* Is. 45: 1.

שָׁג, with pref. and suff. שָׁגָם *in their transgressing*.

רוב (*לָרַב*) *to multiply*, בור (*לָבַר*) *to explore*,  
with pref. and suff. לְבָרַם. שְׁמֹת, חֲנֹת,  
etc., are peculiar.

בְּהִלָּי when it shone. See p. 47, הִלָּי.

לֵא (Ps. 22: 9) stands for לֵאֵ let him  
commit (his affairs) unto the Lord,  
he will deliver him.

לְחֻנְנָה, לְחֻנְנָכִים, חֻנֵּן are peculiar.

§ 95. VERBS לָהּ.

גלה, גל, גלות *to reveal, remove.*

עָלוּ, עָלוּ, עָלוּ *to ascend*.

עָשָׂה, עָשׂוּ, עֲשֵׂה, עֲשׂוּ to do, make,  
לַעֲשׂוֹת in making, מֵעֲשׂוֹת from doing.

(רָאוּת) *to see, regard.*

הָיָה, *to be*. Once  
הָיָה, Ezek. 21 : 15.

רָאָה (for רִאּוּה) *to behold* is peculiar ;  
so also קָרָא (לְקָרָא) *to meet, sal-  
ute*, from רָאָה , קָרָה . See § 96.  
Note.

§ 96. VERBS נִלְכָּד.

*I קראי (once קראת) to call, call.*

מָלֵא to fill, fulfil; שָׂנֵא to hate.

מֵצֵאתֶם (for בְּמֵצֵאתֶם) when  
you find (Gen. 32: 20), perhaps  
like בּוֹשֵׁתֶם (Amos 5: 11), or is  
this last *Poel*? †

מִמֶּחֱטִי' *from sinning* for מִמֶּחֱטִי' Gen.  
20:6; fem. מִמֶּחֱטִי' with suffix  
מִמֶּחֱטִי'. לְקַרְאָה for לְקַרְאָה is pe-  
culiar; See § 95.

NOTE. Verbs לָא and לָה are frequently alike; as from יָרָה comes יָרוּא (לִירוּא).

## PECULIAR FORMS OF THE IMPERATIVE.

קָסָמִי (ה parag. and Dagesh euphonic). See §§ 48. 49.

\* חֶמֶץ *when it is hot*, Job 6 : 17. חֶמֶץ is for חֶמֶץ, ם is a suffix.

† The Conjugations *Poel, Poal, Hithpoel*; *Polel, Polal, Hithpolel*; *Pilel, Pulal, Hithpalel*; *Pilpel, Polpal, Hithpalpal*, are only other names for *Piel, Pual, Hithpael*. See § 17. (e).



## VERBAL AFFIXES\*.

§ 97. (1) These are fragments of the primitive pronouns appended to verbs transitive, and form the *accusative case*; as פִּקְדָּנִי *thou hast visited me* for פִּקְדָּתִי-אֲנִי.

(2) The following changes take place in the *Sufformatives* when verbal affixes are appended to them; thus,

|             |                               |             |                    |    |              |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----|--------------|
| הַ          | third pers. fem. sing. praet. | becomes     | תַּ                | or | תַּ          |
| תַּ or תִּי | second                        | “           | “                  | “  | תִּי or תִּי |
| תָּם        | “                             | plur. masc. | “                  | “  | תָּם or תָּם |
| נָה         | “ and 3d                      | “           | fem. Imp. and Fut. | “  | נָה or נָה   |

(3) The following changes take place in the *Vowels* when verbal affixes are added to the verb; thus, פִּקְדַּת becomes פִּקְדָּת or פִּקְדָּת; as פִּקְדָּתָם *he visited them*; פִּקְדָּתָהּ *she visited*, before an affix פִּקְדָּת or פִּקְדָּת, etc. throughout.

NOTE. When the first radical is a guttural it takes Composite Shevau; as חִפְצָם *he delighted (in) them*; שָׁחַזְתָּהּ *she seized her* for שָׁחַזְתָּהּ. The Future, Imper., Infin., and Participles, of all the conjugations, are so plainly distinguished by their characteristics, that it is unnecessary to present examples of them with verbal affixes.

(4) Verbal affixes are in some cases appended to verbs ending in ך (נ) *paragogic*; as יִמְצְאוּנָהּ *they shall find her*, יִקְרְאוּנִי *they shall call me*.

(5) When these affixes are appended to interjections and adverbs, they are generally the *nominative case*; as אֵינֶנִּי *he is not*, etc. See § 71.

(6) The masc. ם (*them*) is used for the fem. ך; as וַיִּגְרְשׁוּם *and they drove them (fem.)*, for וַיִּגְרְשׁוּן.

\* These, for the most part, are the same fragments as the suffixes attached to nouns (§ 14); the vowel, however, which unites them to the Verb, is generally different.

נִי (*me*) is the affix *me*, יַ the suffix *my*.

The Epenthetic forms are נָה for נָה; נָה for נָה; נָה for נָה or נָה; as נָה, נָה, etc., from נָה, נָה.

# § 98. ROOTS, of common occurrence.

- בָּרָא *he created.*  
 הָיָה “ *was, it happened.* (Inf. הִיָּוֹת).  
 אָמַר “ *said.* (Imp. fem. אָמְרִי *say thou*).  
 רָאָה “ *saw, appeared.* (Imp. רִאָּה).  
 קָרָא “ *called, invoked.*  
 עָשָׂה “ *made, did, performed.*  
 יָצָא הֵלֵךְ הָיָךְ (בוא *to go*.) *he went.*  
 אֹרַח *to shine.* See § 15. \* note. § 28.  
 נָתַן *he gave, placed,* (Infin. נָתַתְּ, Imp. נָתַתְּ).  
 לָקַח “ *took,* (Infin. לָקַחְתָּ, Imp. לָקַחְתָּ).  
 רָמַשׁ “ *moved, crept.*  
 בָּרַךְ “ *blessed, knelt down.* (Pi. בָּרַךְ).  
 פָּרַח *it (he) was fruitful.*  
 רָבַב (רָבַה) *he multiplied.*  
 מָלֵא *he filled, fulfilled.* § 15. Notes 1. 2.  
 אָכַל “ *ate, consumed.*  
 יָרָא “ *was afraid, (fearing).*  
 יָדַע “ *knew,* (Infin. יָדַעְתָּ, Imp. יָדַעְתָּ).  
 יָצַר “ *formed, (in pause : יָצַר).*  
 מוֹת *to die.* See § 15. \* note. § 28.  
 צִוָּה *he commanded, Piel.*  
 שָׂם *to place, put, make.* See § 15. \* note.  
 שָׁבַח *he dwelt, placed, sat.*  
 קוּם *to rise up, establish, stand, etc.*  
 שִׁית *to appoint, turn, place.* See § 15. \* note.

# NOUNS, of common occurrence.

- שָׁמַיִם *heavens.*  
 אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ *earth, land.*  
 חֹשֶׁךְ (kho-shekh) *darkness.*  
 פָּנִים (const. פָּנִי) *plural form, face, presence.*  
 רוּחַ *spirit, wind.*  
 מַיִם *water, waters.*  
 אֹרַח and מְאֹרַח *light.*  
 טוֹב *good, goodness.*  
 עֶרֶב *evening.*  
 בֹּקֶר *morning.*  
 יוֹם *day.* (כל-הַיּוֹם) *continually.*  
 תָּוֶךְ (const. תוֹךְ) *midst, middle, among.*  
 מָקוֹם (const. מְקוֹם) *a place.*  
 יָם (const. יָם and יָם) *a sea.*  
 זֶרַע זֶרַע *seed, posterity.*  
 פֶּרִי *fruit.*  
 מִין *kind, species.* (מִן) *from.*  
 עֵץ *a tree.* שָׂדֵה (const. שְׂדֵה) *a field.*  
 שָׁנָה (const. שְׁנָה, plur. שָׁנִים) *a year.*  
 לַיְלָה לַיְלָה *night, by night.*  
 נֶפֶשׁ *a creature, soul, breath, life.*  
 חַיָּה (const. חַיִּית) *life, a living thing, a beast.*  
 עוֹף *a fowl, bird.*  
 בְּהֵמָה *cattle.*  
 אָכַל, מִנְאֵכַל, אֲכָלָה *food.*

# PARTICLES.

עַל *upon, over, by*; כִּי *for, that, because, when*; בֵּין *between* (בֶּן *a son*); אֲשֶׁר *which, who, that, when*; תַּחַת *under, instead of*; מִן *from*; כֵּן *so, thus*; לָכֵן *therefore*; אֶל *unto, to, against* (אֵל *God, power*); כָּל *all, every*; הִנֵּה *behold*; לֹא, אֵל, אֵין (אֵין) *not, no, there is not*; עַד *also, even to, in, forever*; אִם *if, not, whether*; גַּם *also, so, even*; עוֹד *again, yet, besides.*

הוּא *is he, and* הִיא (הוּא) *is she*, מִי *is who*, and גִּי — *is me*; הִשְׁאֲנִי *he deceived me*, Hiph. of נָשָׂא.

**A LIST**  
OF  
**PECULIAR AND ANOMALOUS FORMS**  
FOUND IN THE HEBREW BIBLE\*.



|                 |      |         |              |                   |      |        |                  |
|-----------------|------|---------|--------------|-------------------|------|--------|------------------|
| אֶבֶדְךָ        | from | אָבַד   | fut. Piel.   | אֵם               | from | נָטָה  | fut. Hiph.       |
| אֶבְדָּן        | -    | אָב     | Chald.       | אֵלְכָה           | -    | אֵי    |                  |
| אָבוֹא          | -    | אָבָה   | praet. Kal.  | אֵילְכָה          | -    | יֵלֵךְ | fut. Kal.        |
| אָבוֹשׁ         | -    | בּוֹשׁ  | fut. Kal.    | אֵינִימוֹ         | -    | אֵין   |                  |
| אָבִי           | -    | בּוֹא   | fut. Hiph.   | אֵיתָם            | -    | חָמַם  | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶבְרָה         | -    | אָבַד   | fut. Hiph.   | אָכּוֹת           | -    | כָּתַת | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶנְאֶלְתִּי    | -    | גָּאֵל  | praet. Hiph. | אָכַל             | -    | כָּלָה | fut. Pi.         |
| אֶעֱדָה         | -    | דָּדָה  | fut. Hithpa. | אָכְלָךְ          | -    | כָּלָה | fut. Pi.         |
| אֶדְרִקֶם       | -    | דָּקַק  | fut. Hiph.   | אָכֵן for דִּבֵּן | -    | כּוֹן  | infin. Hiph.     |
| אֶדְמָה         | -    | דָּמָה  | fut. Hithpa. | אָבָה             | -    | כָּפַף | fut. Niph.       |
| אֶדְרֹשׁ        | -    | דָּרַשׁ | infin. Niph. | אָכְרָה           | -    | כָּרָה | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶהְיֶה לְךָ    | -    | יָדָה   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶמְאָסְאֵךְ      | -    | מָאֵס  | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶהְיֶה לְךָ    | -    | הָמָה   | fut. Kal.    | אֶמְהוֹת          | -    | אָמָה  |                  |
| אֶוֹדֶךָ        | -    | יָדָה   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶנְבִּיהָ        | -    | אָב    |                  |
| אֶחְזֹלָה       | -    | חֹזַל   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶנְדַּע          | -    | יָדַע  | Chald.           |
| אֶחְכִּיל       | -    | אָכַל   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶסְעֶרֶם         | -    | סָעַר  | fut. Pi.         |
| אֶחְכַּל        | -    | אָכַל   | fut. Kal.    | אֶסְפֹּךְ         | -    | אָסַף  | fut. or part. K. |
| אֶחְצֶרָה       | -    | אָצַר   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶסְרֶם           | -    | יָסַר  | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶזֶן           | -    | אָזַן   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶפְאִיְהֶם       | -    | פָּאָה | fut. Hiph.       |
| אֶזֶל           | -    | אָזַל   | Chald.       | אֶפּוֹ            | -    | אָפָה  | imp. Kal.        |
| אֶחֱזֶה         | -    | חָזָה   | fut. Kal.    | אֶפֶת             | -    | פָּתָה | fut. Niph.       |
| אֶחְסֶנָּה      | -    | חָסָא   | fut. Pi.     | אֶצִּיעָה         | -    | יָצַע  | fut. Hiph.       |
| אֶחֱיוֹת        | -    | אָחָו   |              | אֶצַּק            | -    | יָצַק  | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶחְלֵל & אֶחָל | -    | חָלַל   | fut. Hiph.   | אֶצַּר            | -    | יָצַר  | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶחֱרוֹ         | -    | אָחַר   | praet. Pi.   | אֶקָּחָה          | -    | לָקַח  | fut. Kal.        |
| אֶחָת           | -    | נָחַת   | Chald. Aph.  | אֶרָה             | -    | אָרַר  | imp. Kal.        |
| אֶחָתָה         | -    | חָתַת   | fut. Niph.   | אֶרִימֶם          | -    | רוֹם   | fut. Hithpa.     |

\* Such forms as are noticed in the body of this Manual, are generally omitted *here*.

|            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| אַרְלוֹךְ  | from רָוַח fut. Pi.         |
| אַשְׁכִּים | - שָׁכַם infin. Hiph.       |
| אֲשֶׁר     | ואֲשֶׁר (Ezek. 3: 15), read |
| אֲשֶׁר     | from שׁוּר fut. Kal.        |
| אֲשֶׁתִּי  | from שָׁתָה praet. K. Chal. |
| אֲתִידַע   | - יָדַע fut. Hithp.         |
| אֲתִי      | - אָתָּה praet. & imp. K.   |
| אֲתִנּוּ   | - אָתָּה praet. Kal.        |
| אֲתִקְנֶה  | - נָתַק fut. Kal.           |

## ב

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| בְּחִינָה      | from פִּינָה infin. Hiph. |
| בְּהִירָג      | - הָרַג infin. Niph.      |
| בְּהִישָׁמָה   | - שָׁמַם infin. Hoph.     |
| בּוֹשֵׁשְׁכֶם  | - בָּשַׁם infin. Poel.    |
| בִּיקְרוֹתֶיךָ | - יָקַר.                  |
| בִּמְתִּי      | - בָּמָה.                 |
| בִּנּוּ        | - בָּוָא praet. Kal.      |
| בְּנוֹתֶיךָ    | - בָּנָה infin. Kal.      |
| בִּצְאֹתָיו    | - בָּצָה.                 |
| בָּרַם         | - לָבַרַם infin. Kal.     |
| בָּשָׁלִי      | - שָׁלַח.                 |

## ג

|         |                                |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| גָּל    | from גָּלַל or גָּלָה imp. Pi. |
| גָּעַת  | - נָגַע infin. Kal.            |
| גָּשָׁה | גָּשָׁה from נָגַשׁ imp. Kal.  |
| גָּשָׁת | from נָגַשׁ infin. Kal.        |

## ד

|         |                                   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| דָּלִיו | from דָּלָה or דָּלַל K. or Piel. |
| דָּמָם  | - דָּם.                           |

## ה

|            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| הָאֲזִיחָה | - זָנַח praet. Hiph.  |
| הָבָה      | - יָהַב imp. Kal.     |
| הָבִישׁ    | - בָּוַשׁ Hiph.       |
| הָבוּ      | - יָהַב imp. Kal.     |
| הָבֹק      | - בָּקַק infin. Niph. |
| הָבַר      | - בָּרַר infin. Hiph. |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| הָגָה         | from הָגָה infin. Poel.                             |
| הָגָלָם       | - גָּלָה praet. Hiph.                               |
| הָגָלָת       | - גָּלָה fem. praet. Hoph.                          |
| הָהִשָּׁתָה   | - דָּשַׁן praet. Hothpa.                            |
| הוֹבְדָה      | - אָבַד Chal. Aph.                                  |
| הוֹבְדָה      | - אָבַד Chal. Hoph.                                 |
| הוֹרָה        | - יָרָה praet. Hiph.                                |
| הוֹלִיָּתָה   | - יָלַד infin. Hoph.                                |
| הוֹלִיָּלוּ   | - הָלַל Pual.                                       |
| הוֹשְׁבוֹתִים | - יָשַׁב Hiph.                                      |
| הוֹתַל        | - הָחֵל Pual.                                       |
| הוֹזָה        | - זָיַד Chald. Aph.                                 |
| הוֹדְמָתָיו   | - זָמַן Chald. Ithpa.                               |
| הוֹלִיָּלוּ   | - זָלַל Hiph.                                       |
| הוֹצִיָּנוּ   | - זָכָה imp. Hithp.                                 |
| הוֹרִיָּתָם   | - זָרָה infin. Niph.                                |
| הוֹחִלָּתִי   | - חָדַל Kal or Hiph.                                |
| הוֹחִלָּתָה   | - חָבָא Hiph.                                       |
| הוֹחִלָּנוּ   | - חוּהָ Chal. Aph.                                  |
| הוֹחִלָּנוּ   | from הוֹחִלָּנוּ praet. and הוֹחִלָּנוּ infin. from |
| חָטָא         | Hiph.   |
| חָחָלָה       | from חָחָלָה praet. Hiph.                           |
| חָחָלָם       | - חָלַל infin. Hiph.                                |
| חָחָלָה       | - חָלַל praet. Hiph. and                            |
|               | infin. Niph.  |
| חָחָתָה       | from חָחָתָה Hiph.                                  |
| חָחָה         | - נָטָה imp. Hiph.                                  |
| חָחָתָה       | - נָטָה Hiph.                                       |
| חָחָמָה       | - טָמָא Hothpa.                                     |
| חָחָמָן       | - אָמַן Chald. Aph.                                 |
| חָחָבַס       | - כָּבַס infin. Hothpa.                             |
| חָחָה         | - נָכָה imp. Hiph.                                  |
| חָחָוָן       | - פָּוַן Hithp.                                     |
| חָחָבִיל      | - אָכַל infin. Hiph.                                |
| חָחָה         | - נָכָה Hiph.                                       |
| חָחָם         | - נָכָה Hiph.                                       |
| חָחָנוּ       | - פָּוַן Hiph.                                      |
| חָחָנִי       | - נָכָה Hiph.                                       |
| חָחָרָתִי     | - כָּרַח Hiph.                                      |
| חָחָלָה       | - לָאָה Hiph.                                       |



|                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| הָלוּ          | from הָלַל infin. Hiph.        |
| הִמָּהֵם       | - הָם or הֵם .                 |
| הִמְיִן        | - יָמֵן Hiph.                  |
| הִמְיָתוֹ      | - מוֹת Hiph.                   |
| הִמְכּוֹ       | - מִכָּךְ Hoph.                |
| הִמָּס         | - מָסַס infin. Niph.           |
| הִמְסִיו       | - מָסַה 3 plur. Hiph.          |
| הִמְרוֹתָם     | - מָרָה infin. Hiph.           |
| הִמְתָּהּ      | from מוֹת Hiph.                |
| הִנֵּחַ        | from נִיחַ or יָנַח imp. Hiph. |
| הִנִּיחַ       | - נִיחַ or יָנַח Hiph.         |
| הִנִּיחַ       | - נָחַה or נִיחַ Hoph.         |
| הִנְעֵל        | - עָלַל Chald. Aph.            |
| הִנְפָּה       | - נִפָּה infin. Hiph.          |
| הִסִּית        | - סִית Hiph.                   |
| הִעֵל          | - עָלָה imp. Hiph.             |
| הִעֲלָה        | - עָלָה Hiph.                  |
| הִעֲלָה        | - עָלָה Hoph.                  |
| הִפְרָכֶם      | - פָּרַח infin. Hiph.          |
| הִצְטִיד       | - צִיד Hithp.                  |
| הִצִּית        | - יָצַח Hiph.                  |
| הִקְצוֹת       | - קָצַח infin. Hiph.           |
| הִצְפִּינוּ    | - צָפַן infin. Hiph.           |
| הִרְבּ         | - רָבַח imp. Hiph.             |
| הִרְבּוֹת      | - רָבַח infin. Hiph.           |
| הִרְמִי        | - רָמַס imp. Niph.             |
| הִרְפָּה       | - רָפַח imp. Hiph.             |
| הִרְצָה        | - רָצַח 3 fem. Hiph.           |
| הִשָּׁב        | - שׁוּב imp. Hiph.             |
| הִשְׁמוּ       | - שָׁמַס Hoph.                 |
| הִשַּׁע        | - שָׁעַה or שָׁעַ imp. Hiph.   |
| הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה  | - שָׁחָה Hithp.                |
| הִשְׁתַּעֲשַׁע | - שָׁעַ Hithp.                 |
| הִתְבּוֹתֵךְ   | - תִּיב Chald. Aph.            |
| הִתְגַּר       | - גָּרָה Hithp.                |
| הִתְוֹדָה      | - יָדָה Hithp.                 |
| הִתְחַל        | - חָלָה imp. Hithp.            |
| הִתִּי         | - אָחָה praet. and imp. Hiph.  |
| הִתְיַמֵּךְ    | - תָּמַס infin. Hiph.          |

|             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| הִתְחַל     | from הִתַּחַל Pi.     |
| הִתְנַבּוֹת | - נָבָא infin. Hithp. |
| הִתְמַהֲמַה | - מָהָה infin. Hithp. |

|       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| ז     |                  |
| זָנָה | from זָנָה Pual. |
| זָמָה | - זָמָה .        |
| זָרָה | - זָרָה Piel.    |

|            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| ח          |                     |
| חָדַל      | - חָדַל Kal.        |
| חָדַלְתִּי | - חָדַל Kal.        |
| חָקַק      | - חָקַק infin. Kal. |
| חָטָא      | - חָטָא infin. Kal. |
| חָיָה      | - חָיָה .           |
| חָכַח      | - חָכַח infin. Pi.  |
| חָלָה      | - חָלָה infin. Pi.  |
| חָלַק      | - חָלַק .           |
| חָנַן      | - חָנַן infin. Kal. |
| חָרַח      | - חָרַח Pilpel.     |

|       |                        |
|-------|------------------------|
| ט     |                        |
| טָעַח | from נָטַע infin. Kal. |

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| י            |                           |
| יָאָחַת      | from יָאָחַת fut. Niph.   |
| יָאָל        | - יָאָלָה fut. Hiph.      |
| יָאָחַת      | - יָאָחַת fut. Kal.       |
| יָבֹא        | - יָבֹא fut. Kal.         |
| יָבוֹשׁ      | - יָבוֹשׁ fut. Kal.       |
| יָבֹשׁ       | - יָבֹשׁ fut. Pi.         |
| יָגָה        | - יָגָה fut. Pi.          |
| יָגַל        | - יָגַל fut. Hiph.        |
| יָגַר        | - יָגַר fut. Niph.        |
| יָדָא        | - יָדָא fut. Kal.         |
| יָדָה        | - יָדָה fut. Pi.          |
| יָדָם        | - יָדָם .                 |
| יָדָמוּ      | - יָדָמוּ fut. K. & Niph. |
| יָהֲבֹד      | - אָבַד Chald. Aph.       |
| יָהֲוֹדָה    | - יָדָה fut. Hiph.        |
| יָהֲוִישֵׁעַ | - יָשַׁע fut. Hiph.       |

|                  |                          |           |                         |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| יְהוּא           | from יהוה fut. Kal.      | יָכַל     | from כלה fut. Kal.      |
| יְהִי            | - היה fut. Kal.          | יָכַל     | - יָכַל - Chald.        |
| יְהִי לְךָ       | - ילל fut. Hiph.         | יָכַסְתָּ | - כסה - Piel.           |
| יְהַל            | - אהל fut. Piel.         | יָכַתְתָּ | - כתת - Hiph.           |
| יְהַחֵל          | - החל fut. Piel.         | יָכַתְתָּ | - כתת - Hoph.           |
| יִזְכֵּל         | - אכל fut. Hoph.         | יָלִיזוּ  | - לוז - Hiph.           |
| יִזְר            | - ירה fut. Hiph.         | יָלִינוּ  | - לון - Hiph.           |
| יִזְדֶּה         | - ילד particip. Kal.     | יָמַדְדָּ | - מדר - Poel.           |
| יִזְרָא          | - ירה fut. Hiph or Hoph. | יָמַח     | - מחה - Niph. not Kal.  |
| יִשְׁבֹּחַ       | - ישב partic. Kal.       | יָמַלָה   | - מלא - Piel.           |
| יִזְ, יָז        | - נזה fut. Kal.          | יָמַצָה   | - מצא - Niph.           |
| יָז              | - נזה - Hiph.            | יָמַר     | - מרר - Kal.            |
| יָזַח            | - זחח - Niph.            | יָמַר     | - מרר - Hiph.           |
| יָזְמוּ          | - זמם - Kal.             | יָמַרְוֶה | - אמר - Kal.            |
| יָזַר            | - זרר - Kal.             | יָנַדַּע  | - ידע - Chald.          |
| יָחַד            | - חדה - Kal.             | יָנִי     | - נוא - Hiph.           |
| יָחַד            | - חדר - Hiph.            | יָנִיחַ   | - נוח or ינח fut. Hiph. |
| יָחִי            | - חיה - Kal.             | יָסַב     | - סבב fut. Kal.         |
| יָחִיתָן         | - חתת - Hiph.            | יָסַב     | - סבב - Hiph.           |
| יָחַל            | - חלל - Hiph.            | יָעַד     | - עוד - Hiph.           |
| יָחַלְוּ         | - יחל praet. Piel.       | יָעַט     | - עוט or עִט fut. Kal.  |
| יָחֲמוּ          | - יחם praet. Piel.       | יָעֲמֹדָה | - עמד fut. Kal fem.     |
| יָחֲמֹתָנִי      | - יחם praet. Piel.       | יָעַר     | - עור - Hiph.           |
| יָחֲמֶנָה        | - יחם fut. Kal fem.      | יָעָרוּ   | - עער - Piel.           |
| יָחַן            | - חנה - Kal.             | יָפַר     | - פרה - Hiph.           |
| יָחֲדָה          | - חנן - Kal.             | יָפַתָּה  | - פתת - Hiph.           |
| יָחֲקִי          | - חקק - Hoph.            | יָצַבַּע  | - צבע - Hithp. Chal.    |
| יָחַר            | - חרה - Kal.             | יָצַטְרוּ | - ציר - Hithp.          |
| יָחַח            | - נחת - Kal, and         | יָצַק     | - יצק - Kal.            |
| יָחַח fut. Niph. |                          | יָצַק     | - יצק - Kal.            |
| יָט              | from נטה - Hiph.         | יָצַר     | - יצר - Kal.            |
| יָט              | - נטה - Kal.             | יָצַר     | - יצר - Kal.            |
| יָיַדַּע         | - ידע - Kal.             | יָצַר     | - יצר - Kal.            |
| יָיַטִיב         | - יטב - Hiph.            | יָצַר     | - צור - Kal.            |
| יָיַלִיל         | - ילל - Hiph.            | יָצַחִי   | - יצא praet. Kal.       |
| יָיַף            | - יפה - Kal.             | יָצַחִי   | - יצח fut. Kal.         |
| יָיַף            | - נכה - Hiph.            | יָקַח     | - לקח - Kal.            |
| יָיַכְדָּנִי     | - כבד - Piel.            | יָקַץ     | - יקץ - Kal.            |
| יָיַכְדָּנוּ     | - כון - Poel.            | יָקַדָּה  | - קרה - Kal.            |

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| יָקַשׁ         | from קָשָׁה fut. Kal.      |
| לָקַשׁ         | - קָשָׁה - Hiph.           |
| יָרָא          | - רָאָה - Kal.             |
| יָרְאוּ        | - יָרָא imp. Kal.          |
| יָרְאוּ        | - יָרָא fut. Kal.          |
| יָרַב          | - אָרַב - Hi.              |
| יָרַדָּה       | - רָדָה - Kal or Pi.       |
| יָרֹא          | - יָרָה infin. Kal.        |
| יָרֵךְ         | - יָרָה fut. Hiph.         |
| יָרִיבִין      | - רוּה - Kal.              |
| יָרוֹן         | - רִנָּן - Kal.            |
| יָרוּץ         | - רָצָץ - Kal.             |
| יָרַךְ         | - רָכַךְ - Niph.           |
| יָרַע          | - יָרַע and יָרָה fut. K.  |
| יָשׁוּד        | - שָׁדַד fut. Kal.         |
| יָשָׁח         | - שָׁחַח - Niph.           |
| יָשִׁי         | - נָשָׂא - Hiph.           |
| יָשִׁים        | - שָׁמַם - Hiph.           |
| יָשֹׁם         | - שָׁמַם - Kal.            |
| יָשַׁל         | - שָׁלַח - Kal.            |
| יָשָׁמַם       | - שָׁמַם - Hithp.          |
| יָשִׁנוּ       | - יָשָׁ -                  |
| יָשַׁע         | - שָׁעָה fut. Kal.         |
| יָשַׁעְכֶם     | - יָשַׁע - Hiph.           |
| יָשָׁרָה       | - יָשָׁר - Kal fem.        |
| יָשָׁחַח       | - שָׁחַח - Hithp.          |
| יָשָׁתְקִיקוּ  | - שָׁקַק - Hithp.          |
| יָתָא          | - אָתָה - Kal.             |
| יָתַבַּח       | - יָכַח - Hithp.           |
| יָתַזִין       | - זָוַן - Chald. Ithp.     |
| יָתַבַּס       | - כָּסָה - Hithp.          |
| יָתַמּוּ יָתֵם | - חָמַם - Kal.             |
| יָתַמּוּ       | - חָמַם - Niph.            |
| יָתַעַר        | - עָרָה - Hithpa.          |
| יָתַר          | - נָתַר & נָתַר fut. Hiph. |
| יָתַשִׁם       | - שָׁוַם Chald. Ithp.      |
| יָתַמְּהָמָה   | - מָתַת fut. Hithp.        |

## כ

כָּאָרִי from כָּאָרַי praet. Kal.

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| כָּדִי              | from כָּדָה .        |
| כָּדָה              | - כָּדָה .           |
| כִּיתְרוֹן          | - יָתְרוֹן .         |
| כָּלָהֶם            | - כָּל .             |
| כָּלָהֶנָּה         | - כָּל .             |
| כָּלָתוּ            | - כָּלָה Piel.       |
| כָּנָה              | - כָּנַן imp. Kal.   |
| כָּנָלָתָהּ         | - נָלָה infin. Hiph. |
| כָּנַעְלִיהָ        | - כָּנַעַן .         |
| כָּסָתָנִי          | - כָּסָה Pi.         |
| כָּרָתִי, כָּרָתָהּ | - כָּרַת Kal.        |

## ל

|                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| לָאָדִיב         | from אָדַב infin. Hiph.  |
| לָאָר            | - אָוַר infin. Niph.     |
| לָהֶוֶן, לָהֶוֶן | from הָוָה Chald.        |
| לָהֶשֶׁת         | from שָׁהָה infin. Hiph. |
| לָחִיָּהֶם       | - לָחִי .                |
| לָחִמָּם         | - חָמַם infin. Kal.      |
| לָיִסוּד         | - יָסַד infin. Kal.      |
| לָיָקָתָהּ       | - יָקָתָהּ or יָקָתָה .  |
| לָיָרֹא          | - יָרָה infin. Kal.      |
| לָיָשׁוֹן        | - יָשַׁן infin. Kal.     |
| לָיָהּ, לָיָהּ   | - יָלַךְ imp. Kal.       |
| לָיָכָה          | - יָלַךְ infin. Kal.     |
| לָיָהּ           | - לָוִן fem. praet. Kal. |
| לָיָהּ           | - לָוִן particip. Kal.   |
| לָיָצָהּ         | - צָבָה infin. Hiph.     |
| לָיָרָא          | - יָרָא infin. Kal.      |
| לָיָלָה, לָיָלָה | - יָלַד infin. Kal.      |

## מ

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| מָאָסְכֶם      | - מָאָס infin. Kal.  |
| מָבִי          | - בָּוַא part. Hiph. |
| מָבַעְתָּהּ    | - בָּעַת part. Piel. |
| מָבָרָא שָׁנָה | - רָאָה and שָׁנָה . |
| מָדִין         | - מָדָה .            |
| מָהִימָן       | - אָמַן Chald. Aph.  |
| מָהִתְתִּין    | - נָתַח Chald. Aph.  |
| מָהִדָּה       | - הָוָה Chald.       |

מוֹרִים from יָדָה part. Hiph.  
 מוֹעֵד for מוֹ' from מָעַד part. Kal.  
 מוֹמֵת from מוֹת part. Hoph.  
 מוֹסֵב - סָבַב part. Hoph.  
 מוֹשֵׁא - יָצָא part. Hoph.  
 מוֹרָאָה - מָרָא part. Kal.  
 מוֹרִיגִים - מוֹרֵג .  
 מִלֹּא - מָלָא Chald.  
 מִזָּה - מָה and זָה .  
 מִזִּין - אָזַן part. Hiph.  
 מִחָא - חָיָא Chald. Aph.  
 מִחֵן - חָזַן Chald.  
 מִשְׁהָר - טָהַר part. Hithp.  
 מִימִי - מָלַם .  
 מִלְּאָכִים - מָלַךְ .  
 מִלִּי - מָלָא Kal.  
 מִלּוֹאֵת - מָלָא infin. Kal.  
 מִלְּרִים - לָרַן part. Hiph.  
 מִלְּכָם - לָכֶם and מָה .  
 מִלֶּפֶס - אֶלֶפ part. Pi.  
 מִלֵּיתִי - מָלָא Kal.  
 מִמְּחִירָם - מָחָה part. Pu.  
 מִנְּאֵץ - נָאץ part. Hithp.  
 מִנְּזָרִיךְ - מִנְּזָרִים .  
 מִנֵּחַ - נִיחַ or יָנַח part. Hoph.  
 מִנִּיחַ - נִיחַ or יָנַח part. Hiph.  
 מִנְּזָלִיךְ - מָעִז .  
 מִנְּצָן - מָצָא imp. Kal.  
 מִנְּצָכֶם - מָצָא Infin. Kal.  
 מִקְלָלִיךְ - קָלַל part. Pi.  
 מִקְנִיךְ - קָנָן part. Pu.  
 מִקְרָקֶר - קוֹר part. Pi.  
 מִקְרָטָה - מָרַט part. Pual.  
 מִשְׁפָּרִים - שָׁכַח part. Hiph.  
 מִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָם - שָׁחָה part. Hithp.  
 מִתָּם - מָת .  
 מִתִּי - מוֹת from מָתִי Kal.  
 מִתָּא - מָתָא Chald.

מִתְּלָהּ from מָתָה part. Hithp.  
 מִתִּי - מוֹת Poel.

## נ

נָאוֹר from נָאָה Pilel.  
 נָאוֹת - אָוַת fut. Niph.  
 נָאֶשְׂאָר - שָׂאָר part. Niphal.  
 נָבֹזָה - בָּזַז fut. Kal.  
 נָבִיתִי - נָבָא Niph.  
 נָבֵל, נָבֵל - נָבַל fut. Hiph.  
 נָבֵלָה - בָּלַל fut. Kal.  
 נָבִיקָה - בָּקַק Niph.  
 נָגָאֵל - גָּאָל Niph.  
 נָדָמָה - דָּמַם fut. Niph.  
 נָהִי, נָהִי - הָיָה fut. Kal.  
 נִוְגִים from נִוְגָה part. Niph.  
 נִוְגוֹת from נִוְגָה part. Niph.  
 נִוְלָדוּ - יָלַד Niph.  
 נִבְסָרוּ - יָסַר Nithpael.  
 נִחַל - חָלַל praet. Niph.  
 נִחַל - חָלַל praet. Pi.  
 נִחַם - נָחַם Niph. or Piel.  
 נִחְמִים - חָמַם part. Niph.  
 נִחְנָתִי - חָנַן Niph.  
 נִחַר - חָרַר Niph.  
 נִחַת - חָתַח Niph.  
 נִינָם - יָנָה fut. Kal.  
 נִירָם - יָרָה fut. Kal.  
 נִנְךָ, נִנְךָ - נָכַח fut. Hiph.  
 נִפְאָו - כָּאָה Niph.  
 נִכְחָת - יָכַח part. Niph.  
 נִסְפָּר - כָּפַר Nithpael.  
 נִמָּר - מוֹר Niph.  
 נִסְבָּה - סָבַב Niph.  
 נִסָּה - נָשָׂא imp. Kal.  
 נִעוֹר - עוֹר Niph.  
 נִפְלָאָה - פָּלָא Niph.  
 נִפְלָל - פָּלַל Pilal.  
 נִצְטָק - צָדַק fut. Hithp.



|              |            |                  |
|--------------|------------|------------------|
| נָצַר        | from נָצַר | imp. Kal.        |
| נָקַל        | - קָלַל    | Niph.            |
| נָשָׂא       | - נָשָׂא   | 3 plur. Kal.     |
| נָשָׂו       | - נָשָׂא   | 3 plur. Kal.     |
| נָשָׂוּ      | - נָשָׂא   | part. pass. Kal. |
| נָשִׂים      | - שָׂמָם   | fut. Hiph.       |
| נִשְׁתָּה    | - שָׂה     | Nithpael.        |
| נִתְקַדְּהוּ | - נָתַק    | Kal.             |
| נִתְחַי      | - נָתַח    | Kal.             |

## ס

|          |             |   |
|----------|-------------|---|
| סָבַכּוּ | from סָבַךְ | . |
| סָבְלוּ  | - סָבַל     | . |

## ע

|        |           |                  |
|--------|-----------|------------------|
| עוֹדָה | from עוֹז | imp. Kal.        |
| עָשָׂה | - עָשָׂה  | fem. praet. Kal. |

## פ

|          |            |             |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| פָּלַח   | from נָפַח | infin. Kal. |
| פָּעְלוּ | - פָּעַל   | .           |

## צ

|               |            |             |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| צָא           | from יָצָא | imp. Kal.   |
| צָאָה         | - יָצָא    | infin. Kal. |
| צָדָקְתָּהּ   | - צָדַק    | infin. Pi.  |
| צָמַחְתִּינִי | - צָמַח    | Piel.       |
| צָק           | - יָצַק    | imp. Kal.   |
| צָקָה         | - יָצַק    | infin. Kal. |

## ק

|              |                  |             |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| קָאָם        | from קוּם        | praet. Kal. |
| קָאָם        | - קוּם           | Chald.      |
| קָבַהּ       | - נָקַב or קָבַב | imp. Kal.   |
| קָבְנוּ      | - נָקַב or קָבַב | imp. Kal.   |
| קָח          | - לָקַח          | imp. Kal.   |
| קָח          | - לָקַח          | praet. Kal. |
| קָחָם        | - לָקַח          | praet. Kal. |
| קָחָה, קָחָה | - לָקַח          | infin. Kal. |

## ר

|             |                   |                        |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| רָאָה       | from רָאָה        | infin. Kal.            |
| רָד         | - יָרַד and יָרַד | infin. and praet. Kal. |
| רָד         | - יָרַד           | imp. & infin. Kal.     |
| רָדָם       | - רָדָה           | part. Kal.             |
| רָשׁ & רָשׁ | - יָרַשׁ          | imp. Kal.              |
| רָשָׁה      | - יָרַשׁ          | infin. Kal.            |

## ש

|        |             |             |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| שָׂא   | from נָשָׂא | imp. Kal.   |
| שָׂאָה | - נָשָׂא    | infin. Kal. |
| שָׂאָה | - נָשָׂא    | infin. Kal. |

## ש

|                      |             |                   |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| שָׂאָה               | from שָׂוָה | part. Kal.        |
| שָׂגָם               | - שָׂגַג    | infin. Kal.       |
| שָׂבָה               | - יָשַׁב    | infin. Kal.       |
| שָׂוָה               | - שָׂוָה    | Poel.             |
| שָׂמָה               | - שָׂמָם    | infin. plur. Kal. |
| שָׂנָה               | - שָׂנָה    | .                 |
| שָׂה, שָׂתָה, שָׂתִי | from שָׂוָה | Kal.              |
| שָׂתָה               | from שָׂתָה | Kal.              |

## ת

|             |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| תָּאָכַל    | from אָכַל | fut. Piel. |
| תָּאָרָה    | - תָּאָרָה | .          |
| תָּאָבָה    | - אָבָה    | fut. Kal.  |
| תָּבִיאָה   | - בִּוָּא  | - Kal.     |
| תָּבִיאָה   | - בִּוָּא  | - Kal.     |
| תָּבִיאָה   | - בִּוָּא  | - Kal.     |
| תָּבִיחַ    | - בָּכָה   | - Kal.     |
| תָּבִיחַ    | - גָּבַהּ  | - Kal.     |
| תָּגִיד     | - יָגַה    | - Hiph.    |
| תָּגַל      | - גָּלָה   | - Niph.    |
| תָּדַמְּנוּ | - דָּמָה   | - Piel.    |
| תָּהִיבָהּ  | - הוּם     | - Hiph.    |

|                    |      |            |             |
|--------------------|------|------------|-------------|
| תָּהָלַלְךָ        | from | הָחַל      | fut. Pi.    |
| תִּזְמִיךְ         | -    | תִּמְכֶּךָ | part. Kal.  |
| תִּזְלִי           | -    | אֲזַל      | fut. Kal.   |
| תִּזְנִים          | -    | זָנָה      | - Kal.      |
| תִּזְרֹנִי         | -    | אָזַר      | - Pi.       |
| תִּחַז             | -    | חָזָה      | - Kal.      |
| תִּחַז             | -    | אָחַז      | - Kal.      |
| תִּחַל             | -    | חָלַל      | - Niph.     |
| תִּחַשׁ            | -    | חָוַשׁ     | - Kal.      |
| תִּט               | -    | נָטָה      | - Kal.      |
| תִּט               | -    | נָטָה      | - Hiph.     |
| תִּיעֲשֶׂה         | -    | עָשָׂה     | - Niph.     |
| תִּכַּח            | -    | כָּהָה     | - Kal.      |
| תִּכַּס            | -    | כָּסָה     | - Pi.       |
| תִּכַּסֶּה         | -    | כָּסָה     | - Hithpa.   |
| תִּלֵּה            | -    | לָהָה      | - Kal.      |
| תִּלַּךְ           | -    | לָוַךְ     | - Kal.      |
| תִּלְמַח           | -    | מָחָה      | - Hiph.     |
| תִּמְחִי           | -    | מָחָה      | - Hiph.     |
| תִּמָּס            | -    | מָסָה      | - Hiph.     |
| תִּמָּר            | -    | מָרַר      | - Hiph.     |
| תִּמְרוּ           | -    | אָמַר      | - Kal.      |
| תִּנָּה            | -    | נָתַן      | imp. Kal.   |
| תִּנָּה (Ps. 8: 2) | from | נָתַן      | infin. Kal. |

|                            |          |         |              |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| תִּנְדַּע                  | from     | יָדַע   | Chald.       |
| תִּסָּף                    | -        | אָסַף   | fut. Kal.    |
| תִּעָגֵה                   | -        | עָגַן   | - Niph.      |
| תִּפְהוּ                   | -        | אָפָה   | - Kal.       |
| תִּפּוּצוּתֵיכֶם           | see Lex. | פּוּץ   | .            |
| תִּצְלָה                   | from     | צָלַל   | fut. Kal.    |
| תִּרָּב                    | -        | רָבָה   | - Kal.       |
| תִּרְוֹץ                   | -        | רָצַץ   | - Niph.      |
| תִּשִּׂי                   | -        | שָׂיָה  | - Kal.       |
| תִּשְׁנָה                  | -        | נָשָׂא  | - Kal.       |
| תִּשְׁתָּ                  | -        | שָׂחָה  | - Kal.       |
| תִּשְׁתָּחוּ               | -        | שָׂחָה  | - Hithp.     |
| תִּשְׁתַּע                 | -        | שָׂעָה  | - Hithp.     |
| תִּת                       | -        | נָתַן   | infin. Kal.  |
| תִּתִּי                    | -        | נָתַן   | infin. Kal.  |
| תִּתְבָּרַךְ               | -        | בָּרַךְ | fut. Hithp.  |
| תִּתְגַּדֵּר               | -        | גָּדָה  | fut. Hithp.  |
| תִּתְהַדָּה                | -        | נָתַן   | praet. Kal.  |
| תִּתְחַדֵּר                | -        | חָדָה   | fut. Hithp.  |
| תִּתְחַמֵּם, תִּתְחַמְּסוּ | -        | חָמַם   | - Kal.       |
| תִּתְחַעַר                 | -        | חָעָה   | - Kal.       |
| תִּתְחַלֵּל                | -        | חָלַל   | - Hithp.     |
| תִּתְחַצֵּב                | -        | יָצַב   | - Hithp.     |
| תִּתְחַרַּר & תִּתְחַרֵּר  | from     | יָחַר   | fut. Hiphil. |

# INDEX.

|   | Page.     |   | Page.      |
|---|-----------|---|------------|
| ALPHABET . . . . .  | 5         | NOUNS, Suffixes to . . . . .                                      | 12. 37     |
| “ division of . . . . .   | 8         | “ used as Particles . . . . .                                     | 37         |
| Article ה . . . . . 8. 17. 30. 31. 39                                       |           | ך (s) paragogic . . . . .   | 13. 14. 43 |
| א accusative . . . . .  | 22. 35    | נ epenthetic . . . . .  | 23         |
| א with . . . . .  | 22. 35    | PARTICIPLES   |            |
| Accents—pause and other . . . . .   | 25. 6. 33 | “ act. and pass. 17. 37. 38. 39                                   |            |
| Affixes . . . . .   | 43        | “ with Suffixes . . . . .   | 38. 39     |
| Beghadh Kephath letters . . . . .   | 7         | “ with the Article (ה) . . . . .                                  | 39         |
| Conjugations, names, significations,<br>etc. . . . . 15. 16. 24. 42 † note. |           | PARTICLES (Separate and combin-<br>ed) . . . . .                  | 36—37      |
| Comparative degree . . . . .  | 19        | “ united to Prefixes and<br>Suffixes . . . . .                    | 35. 36     |
| Construction . . . . .  | 18. 10    | “ coming before the future 24                                     |            |
| DAGESH . . . . .  | 6         | Pattakh <i>furtive</i> . . . . .                                  | 32         |
| “ <i>forte</i> . . . . .  | 29        | Prefixes . . . . . 8. 30. 31. 32                                  |            |
| “ <i>lene</i> . . . . .   | 7—8       | Negative כ . . . . .  | 19         |
| euphonic . . . . .  | 29        | Numerals . . . . .  | 5. 29      |
| compensative . . . . .  | 29        | נ of Niphal omitted in the future 14. 26                          |            |
| conjunctive . . . . .   | 29        | PRONOUNS  |            |
| GUTTURALS . . . . . 6. 30. 25   |           | “ Primitive . . . . .   | 34         |
| Ground form of the future tense 26  |           | “ Derivative . . . . .  | 12         |
| ה paragogic . . . . . 14. 27. 40. 41  |           | “ Relative . . . . .  | 34         |
| ה of Hiph. Hoph. Hithp. omitted 14. 26                                      |           | “ Demonstrative . . . . .   | 34         |
| ה of Hiph. and Hophal retained in the<br>future . . . . .                   | 26        | “ Interrogative . . . . .   | 34         |
| ה Local . . . . .   | 11        | Punctuation of the Article and Prefix-<br>es . . . . . 30. 31. 32 |            |
| ה interrogative . . . . .   | 23—24     | “ Prefixes before יהוה<br>and יהוה . . . . .                      | 32         |
| List of Anomalous forms . . . . .   | 45 seq.   | Peculiarity of the verb פתח . . . . .                             | 24         |
| Mappik . . . . .  | 6. 28     | Quiescents . . . . .  | 6          |
| Maccaph . . . . .   | 6. 33     | Radicals . . . . .  | 8          |
| Metheg . . . . .  | 6         | Roots and Nouns of common occur-<br>ence . . . . .                | 44         |
| מז paragogic and euphonic 37. 35. 9   |           | Silluk . . . . .  | 6. 25      |
| NOUNS   |           | Short Kaumets . . . . .   | 6. 22      |
| “ Derivative . . . . .  | 9         | Shevau,—Simple and Composite 5. 7                                 |            |
| “ Heemantive . . . . .  | 9—10      | “ Silent . . . . .  | 7          |
| “ Primitive . . . . .   | 10        | “ pronounced . . . . .  | 7          |
| “ Compound . . . . .  | 10        | Serviles . . . . .  | 8          |
| “ Gender and Number of 10   |           | Syllables Euphonic . . . . .                                      | 9          |
| “ Terminations of . . . . .   | 10        | Superlative Degree . . . . .                                      | 19         |
| “ Exceptions as to Gend. and<br>Numb. of . . . . . 10—11                    |           |   |            |
| “ Anomalous . . . . .   | 11        |   |            |
| “ with paragogic letters 11. 12   |           |   |            |
| “ Exceptions to Gend. of 11   |           |   |            |

|   | <i>Page.</i>       |
|---|--------------------|
| characteristic of Hithpael transposed . . . . . | 24                 |
| <b>VERBS</b>                                    |                    |
| “ Praeter tense of . . . . .                    | 13                 |
| “ Future tense of . . . . .                     | 14. 26             |
| “ Ground-form of the future . . . . .           | 26                 |
| “ Modes and Tenses of . . . . .                 | 13                 |
| “ Persons and Gender of . . . . .               | 13. 14             |
| “ Root of . . . . .                             | 13                 |
| “ “ “ beginning with . . . . .                  | 23                 |
| “ Defective . . . . .                           | 21. 25             |
| “ Praeformatives of . . . . .                   | 14                 |
| “ Punctuation of Praeformatives of . . . . .    | 14                 |
| “ Sufformatives of . . . . .                    | 13. 14             |
| “ Apocopated forms of . . . . .                 | 27                 |
| “ Paragogic letters added to . . . . .          | 13. 14             |
| “ Pluriliteral . . . . .                        | 14                 |
| “ Imperative Kal, Niphal, etc. . . . .          | 16. 17. 22         |
| “ “ of defective . . . . .                      | 40. 41             |
| “ Infinitive Kal, Niphal, etc. . . . .          | 16. 17. 22. 24. 27 |
| “ “ of defective . . . . .                      | 41. 42             |
| “ “ before the future . . . . .                 | 26                 |
| “ “ following . . . . .                         | 26                 |
| “ Used as Particles . . . . .                   | 37                 |

|  | <i>Page.</i>           |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>VERBS</b> Final Tsaree and Kholem . . . . .     | 13. 38                 |
| “ פִּי . . . . .                                   | 20. 27. 40. 41         |
| “ פִּנְ . . . . .                                  | 20. 40. 41             |
| “ פִּ guttural . . . . .                           | 25. 30                 |
| “ פִּי . . . . .                                   | 20. 26. 28. 38         |
| “ פִּי . . . . .                                   | 20. 26. 28. 38         |
| “ פִּע . . . . .                                   | 26. 27. 38. 40. 42     |
| “ פִּא . . . . .                                   | 28. 38. 41. 42         |
| “ פִּה . . . . .                                   | 20. 28. 29. 38. 41. 42 |
| “ פִּ guttural . . . . .                           | 25. 33                 |
| “ with the epenthetic syllables י and יִ . . . . . | 26                     |
| <b>VOWELS</b>                                      |                        |
| “ Long and Short . . . . .                         | 5                      |
| “ Lengthened . . . . .                             | 33                     |
| “ Shortened . . . . .                              | 32. 33                 |
| “ Changed or Dropped . . . . .                     | 32. 33                 |
| יִ Conversive of the Praeter . . . . .             | 18. 13                 |
| יִ Conversive of the Future . . . . .              | 18. 14                 |
| Verbal Affixes . . . . .                           | 43                     |
| <b>יִהֲוֶה and יִהֲוֶה</b>                         |                        |
| “ Peculiar pronunciation of . . . . .              | 32                     |
| “ Punctuation of prefixes before . . . . .         | 32                     |



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